

# AMERICAN

*The Cow State*

OUR FOOD SUPPLY

## CATTLE PRODUCER

• THE CATTLEMAN'S BUSINESS MAGAZINE

DECEMBER 1959



63rd Annual Convention, American National Cattlemen's  
Association, Dallas, Texas, January 28-30



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WRITE FOR INFORMATION—Dept. 3



## Letters TO THE EDITOR

**ABOUT IMPORTS**—I think it is time we all make ourselves heard on this import business. If we do, I'll bet one rancher I talked to recently will be in the minority. He criticized me for complaining about it; he said it would keep hamburger cheap and that's what everybody eats. I'd like to say right here, I'll take a loin, myself, and I'd prefer it from a choice corn-fed beef. They tell us "Don't build up numbers." This foreign beef has broken the cow market so badly that in this area worlds

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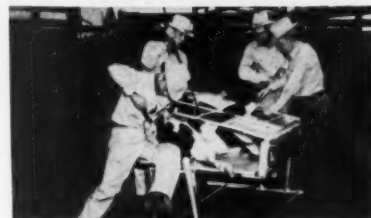
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Cover picture: Feeding at the north end of the Big Hole basin in Beaverhead County, Mont. (USDA photo.)

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# The Lookout

DECREASED IMPORTS

**In a survey** of the current situation of record imports of beef, the Western Livestock Round-up makes the following points which we have excerpted:

Beef enters the United States when the price exceeds the world market sufficiently to cover costs of transportation, inspection and duties—about 10 cents a pound. So if the wholesale price of the kind of beef imported is 40 cents here, the exporter gets 30 cents.

The major factor accounting for the increased imports of beef has been shortage of processing beef resulting from the decrease in cow slaughter which started in 1957 and continued. And as production of processing beef decreased, the wholesale price for cow beef began to advance. When Utility beef rose above \$26 greater interest was stimulated in importation and as it edged above \$30 an extremely favorable market existed for foreign beef. (See chart.) There was a time lag between rise in cow beef prices and increased imports while packers were developing contacts and making arrangements to import beef.

**The favorable price** for processing beef in the United States has (1) encouraged a more rapid rate of slaughter in some countries; (2) drawn meat away from domestic consumption in some countries, and (3) also away from other importing countries. This explains the source of the meat which has been coming into the United States the past two years. The greatest rise has been in imports from Argentina and New Zealand.

These factors are at the same time producing conditions which are setting the stage for decreased imports in the future. Increased slaughter in some countries has reduced cattle numbers. It is reported Australia is considering export quotas on beef to protect its cattle industry and domestic market.

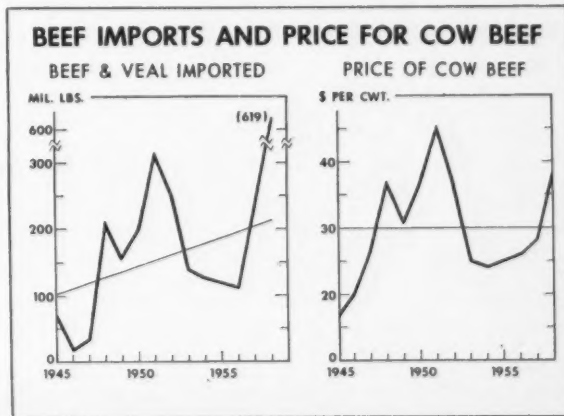
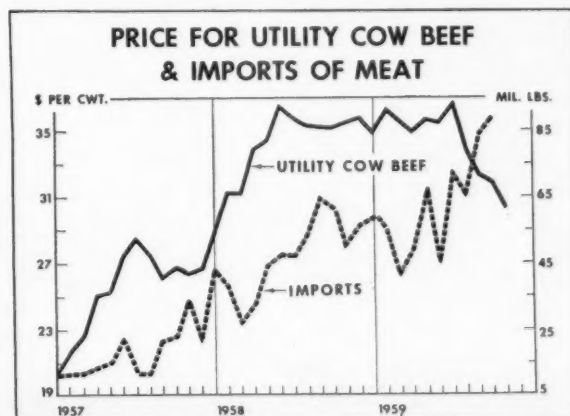
As meat is drawn away from the domestic market in the exporting country, price tends to rise there. This situation is apparent in price data for Canada. Price rises there have cut exports of beef to about a third of last year's and feeder exports are 54 per cent lower.

And as meat is drawn away from other meat importing nations, price tends to rise in these markets, as in England, where the decrease of imports of beef (mainly from New Zealand) has caused a 5-cent rise, to bring bone-in hindquarters up to 30 cents. While prices are rising in both exporting countries and other beef importing countries, the price for processing beef in the United States is decreasing slightly. In the near future, price in the United States will not attract meat away from these countries.

The wholesale carcass price for Utility grade cow beef is now only slightly above \$30 a cwt. Based on past data, it is our belief that when this price drops below \$30 the basis for large imports will be removed. (See chart.)

**The chart** to the right shows there has been a general upward trend in imports of beef the past 12 years and that imports do not rise significantly above normal until the carcass wholesale price for Utility cow beef gets close to or above \$30. Thirty dollars here will net the exporter \$20, or slightly less than 10 cents for the live animal without allowing for slaughtering, processing and handling in the exporting country.

Just as increased imports of beef acted as a buffer on prices when cow slaughter decreased, the decrease in imports will act as a buffer against sharp price decreases as cow slaughter in this country builds up. First impact of increased cow slaughter here will be to replace imports. Strong downward pressure on cow prices will only come as the total quantity of cow slaughter increases by more than the amount of beef we have been importing.



## CALL FOR CONVENTION

To members of the American National Cattlemen's Association, Affiliated Associations and Stockmen Generally:

Call is hereby issued for the 63rd annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association to be held Jan. 28-30, 1960, in Dallas, Tex., with headquarters at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. There will be an executive committee meeting at 7 p.m. Jan. 27 at the Statler-Hilton.

\* \* \*

WE are well into a particularly progressive period in livestock raising. The machine age and the chemical age, so to speak, are having a profound effect on our production pattern. We hear talk about how very big today's individual enterprise will be in the future, and some say this bigness will be necessary for survival—even in the cattle business.

We cannot, of course, stop progress, nor do we want to. But we must not forget that the progress of the past in both the cattle business and all agriculture has been founded upon the individual's hard work and ingenuity—and that kind of hard work and ingenuity will be just as necessary in the "efficient" future—and hard work close to the soil, with the help of the old saddle horse, will be just as rewarding to the young man of today as it has been in the past.

I mention this because of my belief that my business—our business—can continue to reward the individual who is willing to work hard, just as handsomely as it has in the past. I mention it because I believe the rewards of hard work in our business are great indeed in this day of specialization and efficiency. The big reward is independence—independence beyond that which most other people can hope to have.

But the other side of the coin calls for continued and even greater cooperation among cattlemen. I cannot overstress the high value that I put on the work of the cattlemen, large and small, in their local and state associations.

I have learned to appreciate this work first-hand in my travels as president of the National—and I have learned that the work of these smaller units is the

important foundation upon which the National Association must build its effectiveness.

Therefore all cattlemen, large and small, should consider the National meeting as important as their local or state meetings. All cattlemen are invited to attend the coming meeting and take part in a convention with other serious-minded stockmen who, from experience, will come up with sound ideas for the betterment of the cattle business.

\* \* \*

SPECIFICALLY, some of the problems will be these:

Changes in the constitution and by-laws. Recommendations for improvement have been gone over by a special committee which has met several times the past year.

A report on suggested policies in regard to brucellosis will be made by the special brucellosis study committee which has also had several meetings during the year.

The knotty import problem, beef promotion, public land problems, legislation to keep control of water in the states, tax problems will be among the many that will come before the convention.

Cowmen from all areas of the country will express their attitudes about these and other subjects and resolve a program for the coming year. Your voice is needed . . . and will be heard!

Prominent speakers will bring messages of interest, and our Texas neighbors are planning entertainment throughout the convention stay. The CowBelles will be most active, as always, and the Junior Cattlemen will have their own program. Everyone is invited to the Fort Worth Stock Show Friday night the 29th.

\* \* \*

MEMBERS of the American National are urged to come to this convention and bring along their neighbors. In Texas there is room for all of us.

G. R. Milburn, President.

## TAKE AS DIRECTED

A LOT of hasty and, seemingly, irresponsible insinuations have been bandied around publicly lately about the wholesomeness of our food.

There are several reasons for the recent hullabaloo about chemical residues in foods: some public sentiment against even minute residues scientifically regarded as safe; a bit of political skirmishing ahead of 1960; a touch of inter-agency squabbling; some short-sighted "whispering" about the chemicals and drugs in question, and, of course, the "hysterical" writers.

To many it seems confusing that some of the charges are stemming from the very agency which established the rules for use of various chemicals. But the Food and Drug Administration has an "out" that is ominous to farmers and ranchers: the alleged contamination is supposed to be coming because the materials were not used according to FDA-approved procedures.

The nation's farmers and ranchers have developed a healthy respect for the delicacy—and cost—of these

items. They will continue to be even more meticulous in their use.

They well realize that loss of public confidence—no matter what byplay causes it—is a fantastic price to pay for a pinch of this, a dab of that . . .

## LONG-RANGE JOB

THE Cattle and Beef Industry Committee, meeting in Chicago Dec. 1, felt the entire "residue" problem could be approached in these ways: (1) Encourage farmers and ranchers to continue to employ approved practices; (2) publicize existing scientific information to substantiate the wholesomeness of meat; (3) strengthen USDA's research and meat inspection service (which has assured wholesome meat since 1906), and work for closer coordination between the various agencies and activities involved in research and control of food production; (4) work closely with all farm and food organizations to reassure the public.

# THE COW STATE

By PAUL W. HORN

*(Here, a Texan writes about Texas. For members of the American National Cattlemen's Association who will be in Dallas Jan. 28-30 for the 63rd annual convention, this fill-in on the history and background of the state's cattle business should be especially interesting. Mr. Horn is in charge of advertising production for The Cattleman, widely read organ of the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association which will host the National meeting.—Ed.)*

Some claims for Texas may be questioned by doubting outsiders, but no one in his right mind challenges the statement that here is the Cow State Supreme. In plain, cold facts, 8 to 10 million head of cattle have called Texas "home" for well over half a century—a lot more cows than people.

Cycles and fads, programs, controls and weather cannot alter the situation too much as it stands: Here is space, climate and natural food ideal for producing a product that never goes out of demand. Nature either made Texas for the beef critter or the critter for the state.

First there came the mossy-headed Longhorn, escapee from the outposts of Spanish colonies. This lean and hardy beast immigrated during the 16th century, multiplying within his own naturally set boundaries and flourishing for a couple of centuries undisturbed until civilization caught up with him again. His existence here on the wide and grassy plains gave Texas the head start in beef production—the lead which she has never lost.

Marketing (not supply or demand) was the problem in those formative years. The populated East would have eaten the stringy Longhorn beef long before it did had transportation allowed. Before the Civil War, cattle drives to New Orleans made up the major marketing attempts, with some efforts extended toward loading cattle at south Texas ports bound for the mouth of the Mississippi by the boatload. The big river was the principal route to the beef-eating East, but this was a slow and somewhat expensive treatment for cheap steers. And this method limited beef growing to the eastern fringes of Texas.

By the mid-19th century, barely before the rumbles of the Civil War, pioneer drivers had braved the long unexplored routes north through In-





dian territory and eventually to Illinois markets. As the war was ending, Jesse Chisholm marked his trail in history. And this was none too soon, for the Texas beef population was at a high peak and returning war veterans were charged with the fever of marketing their beeves at unheard-of prices.

This new outlet gave Texas cattle raising the profit motive that really started it rolling. Weather, Indians, depressions, rustlers tried but failed to curtail this thriving operation. The Chisholm, along with lesser known trails, fanned out like the roots of a tree below the Red River, affording all sections of Texas access to the Kansas towns of Wichita and Abilene as well as Missouri and Illinois market towns. Central and south and west Texas by virtue of natural grazing conditions became the home of the majority of Texas beef herds, while the eastern part, blessed with far greater rainfall, turned its soil to cotton.

What had happened to that stalwart, the Longhorn? He was good enough for pioneers to chew on but civilization has a way of demanding more refinement. Actually it was profit that brought his demise, just as completely as that of the bison, though in a much different manner. The Longhorn was bred into oblivion.

Profit was the cause of this slow-acting revolution in Texas beef population. As the steers poured into Kansas City and Chicago yards, purebred bulls made the return trip, first the Durhams and then Whitefaces and Doddies. Improved steers in succeeding northward treks showed this cross-

breeding to be a profitable venture. As early as the 1880's hundreds of blooded bulls were being shipped into the Panhandle of Texas from well known fountainhead herds over the Midwest. But below the Red River the dreaded fever tick ruled in favor of the Longhorn, rendering much of Texas beyond the reach and help of English breeds.

Despite this deadly tick, pioneer purebred herds developed—the mortality rate usually exceeding the calf crop. Bulls from above the tick line, part Longhorn and part improved, moved south so that the bulk of the cow country was feeling some kind of beef improvement as the 19th century was waning.

But the tick was to be beaten, just as the Indians, the squatters, mauraders and thieves had been. The cow industry was too big to be stopped.

For their own self-protection, a small group of Texas cattlemen met at Graham in mid-February of 1877 to band themselves into an organization known as the Stock Raisers Association of Northwest Texas. This movement grew so that within six years the name was changed to the Cattle Raisers Association of Texas and eventually to the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association. Combatting cattle rustling, one of the main activities of the infant organization in its founding years, remains today a vital function of the mature association of more than 10,000 cattlemen. This association, the largest of its kind, is the official brand organization for Texas and now has 200,000 brands on record in its Fort Worth office.

By the year 1900, the cattle popula-

tion of the state stood at nearly 9½ million, more than three times the human population. The bulk of the cattle roamed the southern and western part of the state. Today the cow population stands at 8½ million, but "cow country" has shifted eastward into what once was cotton country. Of the 80 to 90 counties listing 40,000 head or more, less than a dozen lie in the western half of the state.

This eastward trend, which started a couple of decades ago, has been abetted by government programs such as acreage controls, weather cycles which have been far more severe in the western section, labor shortages and rising labor costs that began with World War II and which affected farming far more than beef raising, and the diversification of east Texas agriculture which helped farmers discover the added profit in beef growing over tilling.

Although the cattle population of the state has fluctuated from the 1900 figure down to less than 8 million, Texas has never lost her lead as a beef producer. Today the beef mother cow herd stands at 4½ million head, about one-seventh of the nation's total and a figure about three times that of its nearest competitor.

Purebred herds of Texas have long been among the nation's most prominent. The state perennially leads Hereford registrations and it now has risen to fourth in Angus registrations. Texas is the birthplace and stronghold of the Santa Gertrudis and its populations of registered Brahmans, Shorthorns, Charolais and Brangus are at or near the top among the states.

## DIXIE BEEF

BY CHARLES E. HUGHES  
Armour's Livestock Bureau  
Part III

Alabama Agricultural Extension Service is recommending that calves be carried over the winter by those farmers who produce grain and temporary nutritious grazing crops. The calves can be fed out a year after weaning.

A poll of county agents has revealed that approximately 9,000 Alabama cattlemen recently carried 240,000 head on this sort of program, even during a year having a marked disparity between prices of fed cattle and feeder cattle. In Mississippi, where cattle production is primarily a cow-and-calf enterprise, greater use may be made of grain sorghum for short-fed cattle. Many stockmen find it profitable to produce grass-fed beef cattle on temporary winter pasture.

In North Carolina, feeding in drylot



Purebred bulls at the Eagle Nest Planting Co. in the Delta country of Mississippi. Bulls are getting silage as well as cottonseed meal and a little corn.



and on pasture has increased markedly during the past two or three years. Even so, only a relative handful of farmers now finish a large number of cattle in drylot, but local authorities report that interest is running high. Fed cattle in this state have an average feeding period of 120 to 150 days. Research at North Carolina State College shows the possibilities for excellent performance on grass with a limited amount of grain. Some producers run cattle on pastures until they weigh about 700 pounds, and then give them 120 days in the feedlot.

In the corn-growing section of Virginia, the trend also is toward feedlot expansion. This will mean an additional feeding program for steers which now are marketed at the end of the grain-and-grass program.

Commercial feedlots in Kentucky are growing larger, and individual farmers with mechanized set-ups, feeding several hundred head, are tending to expand their operations. In Oklahoma, increased emphasis is being placed on feeding on grass and on creep-feeding with a warm-up in drylot to finish off the heavier cattle. Cattle buyers note that more year-around feeding is being done in Oklahoma because stockmen are getting away from the notion that cattle cannot be fed satisfactorily during the summer.

**Cattle Improvement Phenomenal.** The quality of cattle in the South has improved at a rate that eclipses the most enthusiastic prophesies of days gone by. For example, Florida cattle in 1929 were worth only 39 per cent as much per head as the U. S. average; in 1957, they were up to 68 per cent. In 1929, Florida had only 10 purebred herds; by 1957, the number had jumped to 700.

Cattle buyers report that "yellow hammers" are only about 15 per cent as numerous as they were eight or 10 years ago. And the "piney woods cattle" are almost a thing of the past. The enactment of fence laws has largely curbed the grazing along roadsides of these inferior cattle.

The agricultural colleges, together with breed associations, banks and other agencies, have hammered at pure-

bred sire campaigns, graded feeder calf sales, market demonstrations and the grading of fat cattle on foot and rail. Purebred bulls in great numbers have poured into the South to head up new herds or to upgrade herds already on hand.

Production testing, already well established in the southwest central states, is now getting a foothold in the South.

In Alabama, the availability of performance-tested bulls has created a terrific demand for these sires. Many North Carolina producers are keeping records on their cattle for use in culling their herds and selecting replacements. More than 230 Oklahoma herds are signed up in cooperation with the extension service. Buyers and commission salesmen at Oklahoma City report that the most noticeable improvement has occurred in the eastern part of the state, where quality previously was notoriously poor.

The results of all this improvement fervor are quite evident. The grades of feeder calves from Mississippi, for example, are Good and Choice. In South Carolina, they are usually Good and Medium grades, with a few Fancy and some Choice. About 75 per cent of all of North Carolina's 7,000 feeder calves and 4,000 yearlings sold through state-sponsored sales graded Fancy, Choice and Good, although allowance must be made for the fact that these are better-than-average for all sales within the state. Virginia cattle run strongly to Good and Choice grades.

In Texas, probably the most significant recent development has been the emphasis placed on progeny and performance work. Much more emphasis, too, is being placed on selection of bulls free of dwarfism.

**Meat packers**, in cooperation with other agencies previously mentioned, have encouraged the use of good-type purebred bulls and the upgrading of the stock. This has been done as a service to agriculture and also to provide slaughter stock which would more nearly satisfy the demands of the retailers and consumers.

The effort to upgrade southern beef

cattle has been an outstanding success but, ironically enough, it has penalized severely the meat packing industry throughout the area. A big percentage of these improved cattle are being shipped out as feeders rather than going to slaughter in southern packing plants, as in days gone by.

Packers have been dismayed over this loss of slaughter volume because, in view of high wages and a big investment in plant facilities, there is nothing more important than having enough slaughter stock to keep personnel and facilities utilized as fully as possible.

Texas stockmen, striving to rebuild herds depleted by the drouth of the early 1950's, also have been active in the scramble for cattle. Young cows and heifer calves are even being shipped to California.

Over-all figures on the out-movement of stockers and feeders from the South, including both posted and unposted markets, are not available. However, cattle buyers report that two of the South's leading feeder and stocker auctions, located at Montgomery, Ala., sold a total of 36,000 a week during September 1958 for shipment to other parts of the country. These two markets averaged 7,000 to 10,000 a week throughout the fall. Other markets like Selma, Alabama; Albany and Macon, Georgia; and Greenville, Jackson and Vicksburg, Mississippi, were busy pumping cattle out of the South into other parts of the United States.

The drain of cattle from the area, even though a quick cash return and an immediate profit to the producer, is of doubtful value to the long-time good of the region. With prices good, there is a natural tendency for producers to sell off the best and retain the less desirable stock for herd maintenance. This practice in some sections is acting as a temporary drag on the long-time quality improvement drive.

**Beef Preferences in the South**—Traditionally a consumer area favoring young cattle and light carcasses, the south and southwest central states have shown little recent change with respect to age or weight. However, compared with a quarter century ago, the demand for better beef throughout the South has improved.

The preference in the Deep South and in Texas is for cattle which yield a carcass weighing from 300 to 500 pounds, with slight variations from place to place. Many of the light carcasses—weighing from 190 to 350 pounds dressed—are referred to in the wholesale meat trade as "heavy" or "beef-dressed calves," or as "pen-fed calves" in some states.

In the Deep South, a milk-fed calf "right off the teat" is often produced by breeding a fairly good beef-type bull to a Jersey cow. A high milk yield from the dairy-type mother makes low-cost beef that is highly prized in the trade. This yields what is known as "calf meat."

A few scattered indications of prefer-



Feedlot operated by the Lewter Grain Co. of Lubbock, Tex.

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Pioneers in the Accident and Sickness field, **CONTINENTAL** has trained a staff of experts to advise and aid in the financial problems of cattlemen and farmers. Qualified cattle and farm organizations may obtain a detailed prospectus of the *Continental Plan of Association Insurance*, individually designed to satisfy the needs of each association, by writing to Sales Mgr., Intermediate Div., Continental Casualty Co., 310 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. on your Association letterhead.



ence changes favoring heavier beef have been noted—a circumstance due in considerable measure to the influx of people from the North. In Texas, the large supermarkets handle carcasses in the 600-pound class as well as the lighter ones. In some Texas cities stores are beginning to display signs reading, "We Cut Heavy Beef." Most of the heavier beef is of Good or Choice grade.

Men in the wholesale meat trade believe that it will be a long time before enough of the lighter cattle will be available again to meet fully the preference for these lower weights. This situation leaves room for speculation as to whether many consumers, once exposed to heavy beef, will switch their preference to these heavier classes.

**Marketing Patterns**—Terminal markets are comparatively few and far between in the South. In this region, auctions account for a greater proportion of livestock sales than anywhere else in the country.

Few new meat processing plants are needed in Dixie as a result of these increases in cattle numbers because many plants already have unused capacity. Furthermore, many small packing plants have enlarged their operations.

Packers in the South buy slaughter cattle in several ways. They may go directly to the farm and make a bid, sometimes a sealed bid. They may receive cattle brought by the producer to the packinghouse holding pens. A third way is to attend auctions and bid on cattle offered by producers and dealers. The first and third methods are costly from the standpoint of time and travel because of the small numbers which may be procured at a single sale, as well as the large number of auctions which must be covered. Georgia alone has 89 sales.

An increasing practice in some areas is for producers to have the auctioneer come directly to the farm or plantation and auction off the stock, even so few as 40 or 50 head. By doing this, the producer saves the hauling cost and a 2½ or 3 per cent fee charged at the auction.

Cattle sold as feeders and stockers may be taken by the producer to the auction and sold by the head or in lots as high as 20, 30 or 40 at a time. Dealers, who gather small lots from scattered farms, will sort the day's buy according to weight and grade. This makes a more attractive offering for stockmen or dealers who come from other parts of the country.

Truck delivery of livestock to northern states is surprisingly rapid. Cattle from the Southeast may reach points in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois within 24 hours after loading. From 60 to 70 per cent of the Virginia feeder cattle go to nearby Corn Belt states.

In the southwest central section, a sizeable share of plain to medium quality calves go to Arizona and California feedlots for a short turn. From Oklahoma comes the report that California takes the lighter and lower-quality

(medium) grades of feeder cattle. The Midwest demand generally is for better grades, with many going to Michigan, Iowa and Illinois, although numerous shipments of lower-grade feeders go from Oklahoma to Indiana and Ohio.

**Make Producer Market-Wise**—Extension marketing specialists in some of the southern states are urging their cattlemen to pay more attention to seasonal trends—to avoid, for one thing, the marketing of cattle at the time when all the other stockmen are unloading. Producers are being urged to grow more familiar with what the market wants, and the best use in the area. Collectively, these efforts should help to even out supplies and to meet more adequately the preference of consumers.

Stockmen are also being urged to produce the kind and quality which can be marketed in two or three different ways. In Florida, for example, three alternatives are suggested: Sell high-quality feeders or stockers when weaned; carry on grass for extra gains and then sell as heavy feeders the fol-

lowing spring or summer; finish out in feedlot after getting maximum use of pasture.

The outlook for the southern producer is indeed bright. Ahead for him lies a new prosperity, and with it only a few qualifying ifs—if he converts from straight crop production to a combination of crops and livestock; if he raises the kind of cattle which suit consumer preferences, and if he produces efficiently.

The South, however, will not be content to remain so predominantly a feeder supplier. The market is there for vastly greater quantities of fed beef.

In embracing livestock, the southern producer admittedly has had to make a "forced choice." In this, his lot has differed from those living in most other parts of the country. As matters stand, this opportunity to produce cattle for income and soil improvement is the best thing that could have happened to southern agriculture.

(The author acknowledges information and assistance provided by agricultural college specialists, Armour cattle buyers and others.)

## Our Food Supply—Guard It Well

By O. W. Safford, D.V.M.

What is the picture of the cattlemen today in the minds of many?

It is one of the following:

A lean, glamorous character, leaning forward in the saddle chasin' a steer over the brow of a hill "bent-for-election"; a cool customer, settlin' down on a bronc, rolling a cigarette; a lean, broad-shouldered hunk-of-man leanin' against the corner of a saloon with a "when-you-call-me-that, smile" grin on his face; a determined autocrat who is king of all he surveys, making the survey with one leg sticking out of a Cadillac or a helicopter, or astride a silver-mounted, diamond-studded saddle; or that fellow who is responsible for the price of steaks at the Stork Club (the only time he is remotely associated with the production of food).

That, in general, is the picture of the cattlemen in the eyes of the American public. Guess cattlemen have sort of liked being "glamorized" ever since that New York reporter started writing stories about them during the early days of the West. So they go along with it. Besides, "Westerns" are good entertainment. It is not a picture of a man of responsibility. It is not a picture of a man who supplies a basic need to a nation.

It is increasingly important that the American public know and understand the contributions of the livestock industry to the health, happiness and strength of this nation. What are some of the livestockman's contributions?

He supplies an abundance of nutri-

tious food. The right kind of food is the basic source of the nation's strength. No person or group of persons can contribute to society when he or they have to spend part or all of their working hours attempting to get enough food to keep the body alive. A starving, malnourished man cannot build great buildings, cannot design electronic computers or missiles, cannot explore the universe or the ocean depths, cannot unravel scientific mysteries, cannot build automobiles, and cannot successfully combat his enemies—whether they be the elements, microbes, men or beasts. Somehow, some way, the livestock industry must make the public aware of the importance of a nation having three square meals a day—an essential need of every man and woman. It is taken for granted, especially in these days of so-called surpluses, that food is always available merely by placing a 'phone call.

Little is known about the livestockman's continual battle against disease in his animals. Perhaps some are aware that if disease wipes out a large segment of the animal population, hunger and starvation could result. How many know that the livestockman's conquest over many diseases of his animals has resulted in great contributions to the health and happiness of society?

People should know that at the cattlemen's insistence and expense, Texas cattle fever was subjected to intensive research. The result of this research established that disease could be transmitted through vectors, in this case the tick. This major medical breakthrough



# "Tranquilizers made me BOIL!"



"But I simmered down fast when I tested DIQUEL for adjustment and got an extra \$9.36 per head in 12 days!"

Here are actual, 12-day test results recorded by veterinarian Dr. Robert A. Vanderhoof, Woodlake, Cal.

	34 HEAD Untraveled Controls	22 HEAD 2 1/2 oz. DIQUEL	25 HEAD 3 oz. DIQUEL
Ave. weight per head on Oct. 30th	708 lb.	690 lb.	686 lb.
Ave. weight per head on Nov. 12th	715 lb.	710 lb.	694.2 lb.
Ave. gain per head for 12 days	7 lb.	20 lb.	36.2 lb.
Ave. gain per head per day	.58 lb.	1.66 lb.	3.13 lb.

Relating this 2 1/2 lb. gain to a \$30.00 per CWT. market price, the use of DIQUEL increased the profit of this breeder of registered Polled Hereford cattle by \$9.36 per head in the first 12 days.

#### WHAT IT IS:

DIQUEL (pronounced di-kwél) is a proved superior tranquilizer produced specifically for animals. It is a safe, approved veterinary product, that reduces stress, strain and emotional upset in animals. DIQUEL is not to be confused with or compared to "re-packaged" human tranquilizer or low-level feed additives. **DIQUEL IS Definitely Different!**

#### WHAT IT DOES:

Because DIQUELized cattle are contented, calm without fear or worry, you get these benefits:

1. Greatly reduces stress in cattle when weaning, branding, dehorning, castrating, vaccinating, breeding!
2. Cattle adjust immediately to new surroundings . . . there's no moping, bawling, or fence walking!

3. Cattle go right on feed and water . . . gain weight faster for earlier marketing!
4. Disease incidence in shipping is strikingly reduced . . . cattle are happier, have more endurance!
5. Cattle load, unload, ship and handle far easier with much fewer "nervous" setbacks!
6. Shipping weight losses are reduced up to 50%.
7. Treatment of cattle is low in cost . . . insignificant when measured against the extra dollars of profit realized!

#### HOW TO GET IT:

You'll never know how much DIQUEL can do for you until you run your own test. DIQUEL is available only through licensed Veterinarians. Consult with yours for information, approved procedures and dosages of DIQUEL. **Test DIQUEL and see the difference!**

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your profits  
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# DIQUEL

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ANIMAL TRANQUILIZER

resulted in the finding that the mosquito transmitted yellow fever.

The livestockman's insistence that glanders be eradicated from horses has saved the lives of many people.

The study of anthrax in animals established the fact that disease could be caused by bacteria—one of the most profound and important discoveries in medical history. Pasteur demonstrated that animals could be immunized against disease. This resulted in untold benefits to man and animals. The livestockman's control of anthrax in his animals prevents many people from contracting this dangerous disease.

The control and eradication of tuberculosis in cattle by the American cattleman has been called "man's greatest conquest over disease." This has saved countless numbers of children from being infected with acripper and killer—bovine tuberculosis.

The cattleman's present effort to eradicate brucellosis from his herds has already reduced undulant fever in man from 6,321 reported cases in 1947 to 802 reported cases in 1958.

The livestock industry is constantly on the alert so that it can prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases that would not only reduce the nation's food supply but would infect man. Some of these diseases are: louping ill, Rift Valley fever, and Venezuela encephalomyelitis.

Many medical products are made from animal tissue, such as antiserums and antitoxins. The pancreas of cattle has long been the source of insulin—a product that has saved the lives of many, and has made it possible for the diabetic to live a normal life.

Contributions of research on the diseases of animals sponsored and, in many cases, paid for by the livestock industry, have increased the knowledge of diseases of man.

These are just a few of the many ways the livestock industry has contributed to making this nation a better place in which to live. The list is long.

The relative proportion of those who furnish food—that vital necessity of life itself—is becoming less and less in the United States. The ingenuity of the rancher to produce far more than Malthus could possibly visualize, has released more and more people to engage full-time in many other constructive endeavors. *This is the secret of this country's strength.* The population continues to increase at a rapid rate. Each day there are many more mouths to feed. The future strength of this nation will depend upon the ability of the livestockman to meet this challenge. It is extremely important that the cattleman tell his true story and not be depicted as just "an irresponsible cowboy."

The number of "commercial" farms is expected to decline from the present 3.1 million to 2 million by 1975, says USDA.

## ASSOCIATION Notes

### NEVADA

Nevada cattlemen re-elected Norman Brown of Smith for another term as president at their meeting in mid-November in Winnemucca. Re-elected also was Hillery Barnes of Jiggs, first vice-president. Fred Harris, Elko, is association secretary.

Top resolution adopted by the Nevada State Cattle Association called for a law "requiring every agency, permittee, licensee and employee of the federal government, as a condition to use of any water to acquire a right in conformity with state laws and procedures . . . to include all water originating on federally owned or controlled lands."

Other resolutions defined brucellosis recertification requirements; called for investigation of increased cattle hauling rates; requested completion of a tax study before any new tax laws are enacted; supported the state's brand inspection program; called for increased investigation of increased cattle hauling rates; requested completion of a tax study before any new tax laws are enacted; supported the state's brand inspection program; called for increased tariffs and quotas on meat imports; opposed wilderness measures and endorsed continued multiple use of public lands; requested a study before posting public land fences (speaker Ed Woosley, BLM director, assured cattlemen consultations with them and others would be held); asked that applicants prove availability of water before disturbing soil in proving up on public lands; supported range reseeding.

Elected as second vice-presidents were: Peter Marble, Deeth; Clair Whipple, Ely; Ray Knisley, Lovelock; Pete Cushman, Fallon.

Speakers included American National President G. R. Milburn, Grassrange, Mont., First Vice-President Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev., and Executive Secretary C. W. McMillan, Denver.

### OREGON

At Portland, November 11-13, 500 members of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association attended the 47th annual convention of their association. Featured were promotion of beef and abuse of public range land by some hunters. Matters of interest on the national level were taken up by American National Cattlemen's President Jack Milburn of Grass Range, Mont., and Executive Secretary Bill McMillan of Denver.

Cattleman Ted Hyde of Bly, chairman of the new state beef council, called for cooperation on the voluntary assessment plan to finance promotion. President Kent Magruder of Clatskanie called for cooperation with sportsmen on allowing access to public lands through private property, with the strong proviso that owners' rights be protected. The cattlemen asked for a law requiring a ballistics registration of every hunting rifle.

The cattlemen also asked for a season on either sex deer in game management areas, approved a new Forest Service policy of protecting range lands and asked that grazing permits to any single user be cut not more than a tenth during the year.

The Oregonians re-elected their incumbent officers: President Magruder; Irvin Mann, Jr., Stanfield, first vice-president; second vice-presidents Dan Schumacher, Silver Lake; J. H. Tippet, Enterprise; Don Sullivan, Hereford; Jay Macy, Madras; C. E. Gordon, Aurora; Cecil L. Edwards, Prineville, executive secretary, and Jerry Breese, Prineville, treasurer.



Alex Christie (second from left) executive committeeman of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, presents a \$500 check each to Roy Metcalf (left) and Gary France, check-in men at the Bozeman Livestock Auction. The alertness of the young men when calves were sold under a false name led to the arrest. The \$1,000 is a standing reward given by the association for evidence leading to arrest and conviction in theft of cattle from members. Also taking part in the presentation were Ralph Miracle (right), association secretary, and (back row, from left) Robert Ellerd, owner of the Bozeman Auction; Gallatin County Sheriff Donald J. Skerriitt, and Ohmer Todd, state stock inspector.

## CALIFORNIA

The **California Cattle Feeders Association** recently adopted a resolution opposing any regulation that would make consignment selling an unfair practice under the Packers and Stockyards Act. The resolution noted that "many livestock organizations have gone on record opposing consignment selling but that such resolutions were passed for educational purposes and not with the intent to create new government regulations." The resolution said the livestock industry "should have all present methods of selling to maintain free competition."

The association at a recent meeting pledged more than \$50,000 to help in construction of a "feedmill and additional testing facilities at the University of California at Davis" in the interest of learning more about feeding cattle in the West.

The directors also objected to USDA interference in the use of "pencil shrink" in country sales of livestock.

## IDAHO

Officers of the **Idaho Cattlemen's Association** for the coming year are: Amos Ekert, Boise, president; A. Nelson Hogan, Bancroft, first vice-president; James Ellsworth, Ladore, second vice-president. Leon L. Weeks and R. M. Henderlinder, both of Boise, were renamed secretary and assistant secretary, respectively.

## MONTANA

Testifying at a hearing before a committee of the Montana legislative council studying rental fees of state grazing lands, Gene Etchart, president of the Montana Stockgrowers Association, and Elmer Hanson, representing the Meagher County Livestock Association, con-

tended that Montana should not advertise auctions on terminated leases and rental fees should be geared to the ranchers' ability to pay. Etchart said rentals, based on price of cattle the past three years, have caused declining rental income but lessees would pay more than their share when rentals are based on good livestock years. He also said advertising and auctioning "can only result in spite and uninformed bidding."

The **Choteau County (Montana) Protective Association**, meeting at Big Sandy, voted to assess ranchers 15 cents a head of cattle to continue their part in the enforcement of livestock laws. The income is used to employ a special livestock deputy in the county.

## NEW MEXICO

The **New Mexico Cattle Growers Association** has paid \$300 as a reward to R. Bruce Sullivan of Aztec for information leading to the arrest and conviction of two men in San Juan county for theft of cattle from a member. Association President W. I. Driggers, Santa Rosa, citing a theft by a man with a criminal record who was given a one-year suspended sentence, said "this would seem to be an open invitation for others to steal." He said cattle thefts were on the increase, and this can be "stopped only through full cooperation of the Cattle Sanitary Board, police, sheriffs, district attorneys and judges."

## ALABAMA

A beef promotion bill sponsored by the **Alabama Cattlemen's Association** has been passed by the state legislature. The bill provides that Alabama cattlemen may vote on whether or not they want a beef promotion program. If a majority of the cattlemen approve,

the program will be financed through a voluntary 10-cent per head deduction on cattle and calves sold through licensed stockyards or direct to packing-houses. Cattlemen who do not want to contribute may file a request within 30 days for a refund of deductions made.

## COLORADO

Otto Maul, Kiowa, Colo., president of the **Colorado Cattlemen's Association**, told members of the **Lincoln County Stockmen's Association** recently that the decision on a referendum for a proposed Colorado beef marketing order had been deferred until February to give time for consideration of suggested changes in the order. President of the Lincoln association is Ralph Yoder, Karal.

## ARIZONA

Dr. Herrell DeGraff, research director for the fact-finding committee of the American National, told **Arizona Cattle Growers Association** members meeting in Flagstaff in early December that the heavy imports of beef plaguing domestic producers will soon lessen in impact. He pointed to a narrowing of the price differential between foreign beef delivered to American ports and the beef produced here. He said this was because slaughter has been decreased in such countries as Argentina and New Zealand and because domestic slaughter, low because of a build-back from drought depletion of herds, has started to increase. Another domestic factor, he said—the substitution of pork for cow beef in sausage making—has had a greater effect in reducing cow prices than has any increase in boneless beef imports.

## Livestock Sanitary Assn. To Meet in San Francisco

Brucellosis will be one of the subjects up for discussion at the 63rd annual convention of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association, Dec. 15-18 at San Francisco. Most of the 400 expected to attend will be veterinarians, but also included will be representatives of the American National Cattlemen's Association's brucellosis study committee, which is seeking more practical interpretation of Bang's regulations.

## Tax Attorney Hart Testifies On Averaging of Income

Stephen H. Hart, attorney for the National Live Stock Tax Committee, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee as a member of a panel of experts who discussed the tax problems involved in fluctuating income. Attorney Hart put particular stress upon the need for relief in this regard for the rancher in his exhaustive brief on the subject.



Members of the Georgia Livestock Association touring South America are shown on a farm near Quito, Ecuador. The tour members visited farms and ranches in South America and met with representatives of agricultural organizations to learn first hand about livestock operations in that continent. (Pan American Grace Airways photo.)



## Cow Pony Corral

By Roy Lilley

The primary reason that various breeds of horses have developed over the years is that they were tailor-made to certain needs. Generally speaking, certain breeds of horses are best qualified to do certain things.



Roy Lilley

I am one of the first to appreciate an American Saddle Horse or a Hunter excelling in a particular field of endeavor such as a five-gaited class or a jumping or hunting class. The Tennessee Walking

Horse is difficult to beat for a pleasure horse or just moving down the road at a good clip. Specific showmanship classes have been developed for certain breeds and the requirements have been tailored to their performance characteristics.

Why, then, must the owners of every breed insist that if given the opportunity their particular type of horse makes the best possible cow pony? You never see a Quarter Horse entered in a jump class or a five-gaited class; in fact, I don't recall ever hearing a Quarter Horse breeder bragging that his animal might even be able to do such things. Nevertheless, time after time, I have heard my friends who raise Tennessee Walking Horses, Arabians or American Saddle Horses expound on their animals' ability to work cattle. I used to be very tolerant of such remarks, but after a little first-hand observation I have quit being so gullible.

Nearly all of those hot-blooded individuals lack one or both of two very important requirements for working cattle. One is the ability to maneuver in tight places, and the other is quietness of disposition to work cattle in large areas.

Oftentimes you have to run your horse at full speed after an animal that breaks back, while trying to get a bunch through a gate. After getting the individual back in the herd you must wait very patiently while the cattle work themselves on through the gate.

Any rancher will testify to the fact that working cattle outside is mostly a matter of leaving them alone and letting them work themselves. A horse that is all worked up after gathering a bunch of cattle is not of much value for moving cattle quietly.

I certainly don't want to leave the impression that I am running down the other breeds of horses or think the Quarter Horse is the only breed. I just believe in giving credit where credit is due and at the same time recognizing the limits of one's particular breed.

I have taken a good many potshots at Quarter Horses from time to time in this column because they, too, are specialized animals and cannot be all things to all people. I also wish to point out that my remarks were largely directed at purebred animals. Often a hot-blooded stallion of any breed, particularly the Thoroughbred or Arab crossed on a range mare, produces a very satisfactory ranch horse. In fact, sometimes the cross is a little better animal for covering a lot of country in a day but may lack short speed or agility.

Most of us, I think, are perfectly willing to settle for a horse that is a jack-of-all-trades and master of none, because we have a lot of different things to do. However, those who want to win first prize in any event just about have to specialize.

## Wool Growers Seek Relief From Imports in Complaint

The National Wool Growers Association has asked the U. S. Tariff Commission to investigate imports of lamb and mutton "because of the injury currently inflicted upon the domestic lamb industry by imports and the 'grave threat' of even greater injury from larger quantities of lamb which importers are planning to bring in next year." The complaint, filed by Harold Josendal, Casper, Wyo., president of the wool growers group, included arguments that imports of lamb and mutton the first eight months of this year were 39.6 million pounds as against 23.9 million in all of 1958 and 1.3 million in 1956; that cost of landing the carcasses, tariff paid, is 25.5 cents a pound as against average wholesale carcass value for domestic lamb of 41 to 42 cents; that farm price of lambs Oct. 15 was 14 per cent below the date a year ago.

## Meetings on Fence Signs To Be Held This Winter

A regulation requiring signs on fenced public land saying the land is open will not go into effect immediately. Edward Woozley, BLM director, has announced plans to hold a series of meetings during the winter with landowners, stockmen's associations, sportsmen, administrators and others to discuss the proposed regulation. Dates and places of meetings will be announced later. Executive Secretary C. W. McMillen in a letter to Director Woozley pointed to the need for conferring with interested groups so that problems involved in implementing the regulation might be ironed out.

For a dramatic angle on public relations read what Dr. O. W. Safford, Montana veterinarian, has to say about the need for telling the cattleman's true story.

## THE PUBLIC . . . AND YOU

BY LYLE LIGGETT

The beef cattle industry is an enviable position.

No other business, no other single group of workers, exceeds in numbers the million persons who raise or feed beef cattle for a living or as a major portion of their agricultural activities.



Lyle Liggett

Thus, no other industry has so many "public relations workers." The man-to-man activities of these many "ambassadors" of the industry can add up to the most potent

resource the industry has available to it. Dollars alone will not buy the good will and understanding that can come through everyday attention and alertness that each of us can give to "brightening the corner wherever we are."

Inspiring examples of down-to-earth public relations come through the entries in the American National CowBelles' public relations contest. I have been privileged to see the entries as they were passed along to three expert judges. The winners will be announced at the CowBelles' annual convention in Dallas, Jan. 29.

Exciting was the ingenuity and practical realization of public relations objectives and techniques displayed in most of the entries. Many can be adopted without alteration by any group in the nation. Others may take a bit of adapting to make them fit circumstances of areas other than in which they were tried. All of the ideas will be made available to cattle organizations as soon as the contest is over—and the "pyramiding" of ideas should bring us nearer the goal of universal practice of public relations by each of our million colleagues.

But the entries also reveal that many of us still do not distinguish between plugging of our products—beef promotion—and the creation of good will and understanding of how we, as individuals and collectively, produce the product. The distinction is admittedly a narrow one, but many of the entries show that some beef promotion activities—particularly those which can be described only as the "hard-sell"—might be endangering our general acceptance by the public.

But most heartening is the recognition by most CowBelles and cattlemen that there is a time and place to "tell" our story, instead of "sell" our product—and that often the "telling" accomplishes the "selling" without risking the negative reaction of many of our neighbors and customers who, like any of us, are leery of being "sold" all the time.





## *The Season's Greetings*

The Tequesquite Ranch extends Holiday greetings to cattlemen everywhere.

From Oregon to Florida, North Dakota to California, cattlemen have a common goal: production of the best beef animal attainable.

Since 1896 we have worked toward that goal—developing a herd of cattle that go throughout the country and consistently do a good job for both the commercial and the purebred cowman.

Through these years of progress, the cattle industry has held to its basic concept of freedom of action and self-reliance—the backbone of any successful enterprise.

## **TEQUESQUITE RANCH**

**T. E. Mitchell & Son**

**Albert, New Mexico**

## THE 'NATIONAL' At Work

### SHOULD AT LEAST AWAIT RECREATION REPORT

The American National in early December asked a Senate committee sitting in Ely, Nev., to take no action on S. 2664, a bill to establish the Great Basin National Park in Nevada.

Filed by Executive Secretary C. W. McMillan, the statement said:

"Our interest in S. 2664 is predicated upon the growing tendency toward the creation at any cost of more and more areas for the sole purpose of recreation. This gives us great concern. The tendency disregards needed conservation and use of natural resources, particularly renewable resources.

"Establishment of the proposed Great Basin National Park would mean the breaking up of a number of long-established ranching enterprises dependent upon forest land grazing for successful operation, and the loss of the area's wealth of minerals and timber. It should also be noted that the area already provides good fishing and hunting, camping and recreation.

"All these advantages have inured to the public good, and the Forest Service administration of the Snake Range Division since 1909 is ample evidence of a proper multiple use of the resources and scenic attractions of the area. We fail to see the need for a change in classification of this area to that of a national park.

"We believe further that S. 2664 is premature, in that our government has set up the National Outdoor Recreational Resources Review Commission to study recreational needs of the nation (its findings to be reported in 1961) and, at the very least, any action concerning the area should await the report of that commission."

### STEPPED-UP PROGRAM FOR BEEF PROMOTION

Guideposts toward a more comprehensive and effective beef promotion program for the industry were set up at a meeting of livestock and farm representatives in Omaha in mid-November.

The meeting, called by the American National Cattlemen's Association, with President G. R. Milburn acting as chairman, was one of a series of discussions on the question. It was also attended by representatives of the National Beef Council, The National Live Stock and Meat Board, farm and livestock organizations, and market interests.

The 11-point tentative program called for:

1. Carrying on of all phases of beef promotion, including information, research, education and advertising.

2. The educational and research programs of the Meat Board should not be jeopardized.

3. National advertising of beef

should be conducted separately from other product advertising.

4. Funds should come originally from one market deduction.

5. Legislation permitting a market deduction should be sought, if necessary.

6. Financial support through marketing deductions must be voluntary; that is, automatic, with privileges of prior refusal to participate or subsequent recovery of amount deducted.

7. State beef promotion agencies should be recognized where desired.

8. The program must be producer financed, managed and controlled, with no government participation.

9. Funds from all sources should be sent to a receiving agency for distribution to the appropriate promotion group.

10. Money deducted should not be used for legislative activities but for education, research, promotion and advertising purposes. Any group set up under a promotion program is not to engage in activities that overlap or tend to replace farm and livestock organization work.

11. Funds should be used in efforts directed toward the consuming areas.

The conferees named a seven-man committee to draw up specific proposals for a beef promotion program embracing the objectives set forth above.

### COMMITTEES READY FOR NATIONAL MEETING

Delegates to the 63rd annual convention of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Dallas Jan. 27-30 are assured of a "Texas welcome" by appointment this week of a convention committee of leading Lone Star cattlemen and business leaders.

Co-chairmen of the general committee will be Norman Moser, DeKalb, president of the host group, the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, and Ben H. Carpenter, chairman of the board of Southland Life Insurance Co. of Dallas.

Heading up other committees will be L. H. True, president, Magnolia Pipe Line Co., Dallas, chairman, and James J. Wilson Sr., Jas. K. Wilson Co., Dallas, vice-chairman, reception; Fred F. Florence, chairman of the executive committee, Republic National Bank of Dallas, finance; Ray W. Wilson, manager of the livestock department, State Fair of Texas, vice-chairman, with Carpenter, of the entertainment committee.

Charles E. Ball, field editor, Farm Journal, Dallas, and Henry Biederman, editor, The Cattleman, Fort Worth, are co-chairmen of the publicity committee. Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Moser are co-chairmen of the group arranging for entertainment of more than 500 ranch women.

Others serving on the various committees include these from Dallas: J. D. Francis, Richard Ingram, Dan C. Williams, John S. Young, Milton Brown,

(Continued on Page 25)

### ALL MARKETING AVENUES SHOULD REMAIN OPEN

A top question on which much testimony was given at a hearing of the House Small Business Committee in Denver had to do with direct buying from feeders by packers and chain stores.

In reporting on the hearing, Representative James Roosevelt said there were "allegations that large chains had integrated their functions and operations backward from retailing to and including the operation of slaughtering and packinghouses, the operation of feedlots and related facilities. It was charged that the results include bypassing of market facilities which were established to insure competitive marketing of livestock. It is said that these practices also have resulted in a few concerns getting a substantial degree of control over the marketing of livestock . . . and alleged that those few have imposed monopolistic and unfair trade practices upon small and independent businessmen" in the business.

While Chairman Roosevelt said his committee's task was to gather the facts and "is making no charges," he was quoted (in commenting on a statement by a packer who said he would prefer buying all cattle on the open market and not from feeders) as saying, "Glad to hear you have no objections if we prevent you from buying from feedlots."

Concerning this comment, C. W. McMillan, executive secretary of the American National Cattlemen's Association, said in a letter to Roosevelt:

"The objectives of your committee in seeking to improve marketing practices, some of which can and do temporarily unbalance the supply and price situation from market to market, are to be commended. Because of this, we cannot agree that legislated prohibitions against 'country trading,' or direct livestock marketing will solve these conditions.

"Because it takes two to make a bargain, such a prohibition also would prevent producers and feeders from selling their livestock through all the many traditional avenues of marketing available to them. Any move to outlaw an accepted livestock marketing practice would be detrimental to the producers and feeders, large and small, whom it was designed to 'protect.'"

"Through long-established policies, we feel that all channels of marketing of livestock should be kept open and that every effort should be made to encourage even more competition without artificial protection for, or barriers against, any single method of marketing."

Lloyd L. Needham, vice-president of the Sioux City Dressed Beef, Inc., told the committee he must pay for his livestock within 24 hours of purchase, yet he sometimes waits as long as three weeks to be paid for the dressed meat he sells to chain stores.

## 'A Man's House Is His Castle—Goes for His Land, Too'

"A man's home is his castle, and that goes for the land around the house."

Leading off with this title, Laurence S. Rockefeller, chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, indicated to delegates at a recent meeting of the American Forestry Association in Bedford, Pa., the thinking of the commission at this time, when he stated that demands for recreational use of land must be considered "in the light of the need for houses, factories, highways, grazing land, timber production and other things that also require land."

One of the commission's areas of major concern will be the better use of private lands for public recreation, Rockefeller said. Over 73 per cent of all our land is in private hands, he said. "In New England and the Middle Atlantic states, which have over a quarter of the population, 90 per cent of the land is in private ownership."

He said there is also the matter of quality. During the first 100 years of our history when the policy was to dispose of lands, "naturally the best land was taken first and what was left remained public domain. So today, in many areas where there are public lands they do not really represent recreational opportunities," he declared.

Rockefeller pointed out that the idea of public use of private lands is nothing new. He cited "commercial outdoor recreation operations, ranging from small campsites and local ski tows to large resort areas—not only providing significant services but also becoming part of our economy. We certainly want to encourage sound and practical activities of this nature that are in the public interest."

"But in addition to such planned commercial projects, there has been traditionally a widespread and often unauthorized public use of private lands wherever possible for such things as hiking, picnicking, camping, fishing and hunting."

"We have taken this use for granted—and here may be the heart of the problem. This use has been generally accepted and really not much of a problem until the recent great growth in population and demand on our resources. A woodlot owner is not likely to mind if a hunter or two a year comes on his land. But when faced with today's thundering herds of Nimrods, he has every reason to be dismayed."

To accommodate the ever-increasing number of Americans who are taking to the outdoors, we need public use of private lands, the chairman said, "and any long-range program to be successful must merit the voluntary co-operation of private landholders."

Among questions that must be answered before the commission makes its recommendation (due in 1961) Rockefeller listed, "To what extent can we expect changes in the recreational habits, actions and desires of the public

in 1976 and in 2000 to affect this need?" (The recreation study law called for study projected into those years.)

## Oregon Judge Rules No Tax On Federal Land Grazing

A judge at John Day, Ore., has rendered a significant decision—that cattlemen of the state cannot be taxed for using federal lands for grazing under a statute providing for taxation of leased federal land. The case was brought against the Oregon Tax Commission by six eastern Oregon ranchers as a test of the 1947 law. Judge Ed H. Howell held that interest of the cattlemen in the federal lands they use under the Taylor Grazing Act is not a lease but a license to use and therefore not a taxable interest. His opinion found that the right to graze is inferior to rights of other users and the property can be reduced or entirely withdrawn from grazing; thus, the interest of the cattlemen does not amount to a lease.

## Administration To Offer Overhauled Farm Program

An overhauled farm price support program, particularly for wheat, will be submitted by the administration to Congress next year. It also calls for expanded conservation reserve to retire land from crops and "an aggressive program of research aimed at developing new markets and new uses for farm products" and "a food for peace program."

## South Dakota Bang's Plan Affected by Ruling

An opinion of South Dakota's attorney general may have the effect of removing some of the 27 counties in the state under its "Plan A" brucellosis program (blood test check). The attorney general advised State Veterinarian M. D. Mitchell that a majority of members of the state's livestock sanitary board must attend hearings at which Plan A is adopted. The five-member board has operated on the idea that Dr. Mitchell could represent the board as executive director. Dr. Mitchell said he did not know how many hearings met this quorum requirement and would have to check past minutes.

## Grazing Cuts in Utah's Hobbie Creek Area Sustained

A decision to sustain the action of Forest Supervisor Clarence Thornock, Uinta National Forest, Utah, to reduce cattle grazing in the Hobbie Creek allotment has been announced. An appeal was made to Regional Forester Floyd Iverson, Ogden, by members of the Springville Livestock Association against the supervisor's action under a Forest Service program to "rehabilitate the range and watershed area in Hobbie Creek Canyon." The affected cattlemen had earlier said that they would carry the case to the secretary of agriculture if necessary.


## BEEF CATTLE PERFORMANCE PROGRAM



While stockmen have for years applied the principles of performance testing in their selection programs, it was just a little over a decade ago that it was definitely established that gaining ability is highly heritable. Since then a new performance testing with new techniques and methods to more critically evaluate an animal has come into wide practice. The above chart from the Performance Register shows the extent of the testing as of early 1959. Recent research in beef cattle breeding has shown (1) much variation in gaining ability and in feed efficiency; (2) 50 to 60 per cent heritability of gaining ability; (3) that faster gaining bulls are usually more efficient; (4) little or no relationship between gaining ability and conformation; (5) that selecting for gaining ability has little or no effect on carcass quality, and (6) that brood cow performance is a highly repeatable trait.



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## The MARKET Picture

Much of the livestock price list dropped to a new season low—this not only confined to cattle, but also lambs and hogs. With the exception of a small percentage of steers well up in Prime, most grainfed steers lost another 50 cents to \$1.50 the past month, the same being true of heifers. In fact, steer prices stood at the lowest levels since August 1958. Heifers also slipped to August 1958 levels, and, considering the fact that the decline at that time was of short duration, sustained price levels dated back to late 1957.

Grass cattle continued to break sharply—cows \$1 to \$2 lower, Canners and Cutters off most. Yearling stock cattle broke another \$1 to \$2, with heifers as much as \$3 off. Stock calves also were off another \$2 to \$3. Late in November, however, as seasonal marketings began to level off, prices finally showed stability. In fact, stock calves showed mild recovery, especially steer calves which looked \$1 higher. Before the declines had run their course, grass cattle prices had slipped to the lowest level in two years.

Many factors were mentioned as bearish influences in the late fall market. A declining fat cattle market, lower dressed beef prices, along with a sharp drop in hide prices adversely affecting packer by-product values; a conservative attitude on the part of livestock lending institutions, as well as higher interest rates. Extended work stoppages in industry to cut consumer purchasing power was also a contributing factor, especially when meat production was continuing at relatively high levels. Also, the channeling of more grass cattle into marketing points at auctions and terminals, due to lack of urgent country demand, tended to swell the supply of stocker and feeder cattle available for immediate disposal.

In analyzing the kind of grainfed cattle being marketed, it was quite evident that no large supply of strictly Choice longfed cattle was accumulating. Numerous shipments, even though having been on feed a long period of time, did not show the high degree of finish normally expected. Nevertheless, as has been the case for many months, buyers were not inclined to pay any substantial premium for strictly Choice longfeds, as high Good shortfed cattle lacking somewhat in finish frequently sold relatively close to strictly Choice grades. While there was not the tendency to discount heavy steers to the extent of a year ago, there was the tendency to give almost as much for Good lightweight steers weighing under 1,050 pounds, and Good heifers weighing under 900 pounds, as the Choice cattle of heavier weights.

The pattern of cow marketings did not show an appreciable change from

previous fall months. The class of cows marketed definitely indicated that growers were not liquidating any of their short-aged cows. In fact, during November the big bulk of the cow supply was made up of thin cows in Canner and Cutter flesh, of advanced age. The supply of fat dry cows was actually below normal and generally in good demand. Consequently, all indications pointed to a liberal carryover of breeding cows on the range.

One encouraging note was found in the report of in-movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt states during October. This was the first month that any substantial reduction was reported in volume moving into the Corn Belt during the fall season. Numbers were down about 10 per cent from the previous year.

Some optimism could also be found as to the outlook for the dressed beef market, as some recovery was developing immediately ahead of the Thanksgiving holiday. Whether this had any long-term merit remained to be seen.

### Frozen Food Locker Plants Shifting From Custom Work

Frozen food locker plants operating in the United States in January, 1959, totaled 9,271—340 fewer than the previous January. The USDA reports that the locker industry is changing from custom processing and locker rentals to commercial processing and merchandising to home freezer users, institutions and small retail stores.

Locker plants declined by about 2,300 since the peak in 1959 (11,608 plants) but hundreds of new "freezer provisioner" or "freezer food plan" enterprises have sprung up in recent years.

### Census Expected to Show 4 Million 'Farms' in U. S.

Agricultural census takers used a new yardstick in measuring what is a farm in their rounds during October and November. The number of farms qualifying under the revamped definition is expected to total 4 million or so, down from the original 1959 estimate of 4.6 million. Agriculture Department men think the new definition will eliminate about 500,000 "farms." Another 100,000 drop-outs will represent the annual toll taken by the long-term trend toward bigger and fewer land units.

### Government Investment In Supports Over \$9 Billion

On Sept. 30 the CCC investment in price-support programs amounted to \$9,007,512,000. Of the total, loans outstanding amounted to \$1,462,280,000, and the cost value of inventories, \$7,545,232,000. A year ago the investment was \$7,498,532,000, of which loans outstanding amounted to \$1,935,015,000, and inventories, \$5,563,517,000.





## RE- SEARCH

### SCREW WORM

A screwworm survey recently conducted by USDA's Agricultural Research Service, southwestern states and Mexico indicates that an all-out eradication program against this insect in the Southwest and adjacent Mexico is not feasible at present. Main reason for the decision is lack of natural barriers against the fly in the vast infested areas of the Southwest and Mexico. A joint program by the U. S. and Mexico, it was suggested, should be confined to research and field trials on sterile male flies and other techniques that might be used to fight the pest. (The Southeast recently concluded a successful campaign against the screwworm.)

### PROJECTS

A wide variety of projects investigated by the American Meat Institute Foundation during the fiscal year 1957-58 is outlined in an annual research report booklet released recently as AMIF Bulletin 42. The projects are divided into 14 general categories in the report: animal fats, bacteriology, meat processing, meat tenderization, animal feeds, enzymes, nutrition, meat pigments, radiation processing, home economics, water balance, hides and skins, animal diseases and methodology. The annual booklet also reports an average of more than 1,200 AMIF publications per month was sent out in response to specific requests during the year.

### CORN DRYING

Results of tests by the Nebraska Experiment Station show that corn dried with artificial heat not exceeding 190 degrees. The Nebraska experiments tests showed no significant differences between lots of corn dried naturally as compared with corn dried by artificial heat at temperatures of 130, 160 or 190 degrees makes good cattle feed. The also indicated that there was no nutrient loss in heat-dried corn nor loss in digestibility of rations containing heat-dried corn.

### FEEDLOT BLOAT

A relationship between the number and types of ruminal bacteria and the degree of bloat in cattle in the feedlot has been established in studies by USDA.

Bacteria in the rumen before bloat were the normal small, single or paired streptococci and rod-shaped bacteria. But in the early stages of bloat brought about by high starch and ample-protein rations, there were large numbers of two lactic-acid-producing, starch-fermenting streptococci surrounded by

capsule-like gelatinous material. These increased in numbers as bloat increased in severity.

A growth characteristic is production of a viscous, ropy slime, long considered a major factor in feedlot bloat. The slime may alter viscosity of the rumen fluid and help trap gases. The resulting frothy material blocks the release of gases, causing the typical swelling.

In tests on effects of different protein levels in the feedlot bloat diet, ARS scientists found no really significant changes in bloat as protein was either increased or decreased. The effect of carbohydrates on bloat remains to be tested.

### ANESTHESIA

A gas machine that can safely anesthetize cattle, horses and other large animals for surgery has been perfected after 10 years of research by Dr. E. Wynn Jones, head of clinical research at the College of Veterinary Medicine, Oklahoma State University. The unit, which keeps the animal asleep for operation of any length of time, can also be used as a resuscitator. The elimination of ropes or ties of any kind also eliminates dangerous struggling before and after the surgery; the animal is said to recover quickly and quietly.

### GRUB TEST

Some 9,000 cattle in Sanpete County, Utah, are being sprayed in a study of grub and heel-fly control. Weighing and spraying will complete the first two phases of the project, to be followed by a grub count on a representative number of sprayed and unsprayed cattle in January and February, continued observation of heel fly activity in the spring, and sample weighing next September and October.

### TALLOW

Tallow, a major by-product of the packing industry, may find a new use as a "carrier" for weed control chemicals. Studies at the University of Arizona seem to indicate fatty acid esters of sugars, made from tallow, meet all the requirements of a good "carrier."

### ROTATION

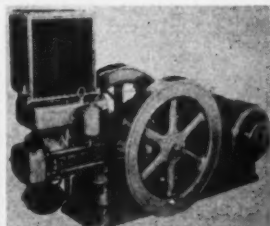
Research at Georgia Experiment Station with USDA cooperating, has developed a way to manage rotation of Coastal Bermuda grass and corn so the grass will re-establish itself without reseeding. The method may be the answer to erosion and reseeding problems in the Southeast where corn is a major crop and where re-establishment of grass after corn is harvested is rather expensive. The four-year rotation method includes three years of Coastal Bermuda and one year of corn. After tillage and the corn is planted, the grass begins to recover, forming a good sod before corn-harvest time without interfering with corn production. This means the surface of the soil is unprotected for only about three months in the four-year rotation, and a good hay crop can be cut the first year after corn is harvested.

### PREGNANCY

The Colorado State University reports that a culling program based on pregnancy tests resulted in nine more saleable calves for each 100 cows wintered. The calf crop without culling would have been around 76 per cent but the culling program increased it to 85 per cent. Result price-wise: about \$11 more for each cow wintered. Of 418 cows diagnosed by CSU veterinarians as pregnant, eight failed to calve—and some of them may have aborted; of 25 animals diagnosed open, only one was found to be pregnant. Cost per head, in herds of 10 or more cows usually runs from 50 cents to \$1.

### WINTER RATION

After nine years of study, scientists at Kansas State University conclude that grain is not necessary in the winter ration of heifer calves on a wintering, grazing, fattening program if the heifers get good quality roughage and a protein supplement. The Kansas research showed that heifers wintered on roughage, protein, and a tenth of a pound of limestone daily, sometimes returned more profit than those given grain. The report says, however, that grain-fed heifers usually were ready for an earlier market than those not fed grain.



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# LADIES' CHOICE



## Through a Ranch House Window

By DOROTHY McDONALD

When I mentioned in October that the Washington CowBelles wanted a variety of canape or beef hors d'oeuvres recipes to serve at the Federation of



Mrs. McDonald

Women's Clubs Convention tea, I knew they would not be disappointed. On Oct. 26 a note from Mrs. R. B. Rugg, president of the Umatilla (Oregon) CowBelles brought the first one, an original creation of 16-year-old Jeannie Brogoitti titled "Beef Nibbles." With her

mother's help, Jeannie worked this out in response to the Umatilla CowBelles' request for something to be served as a snack at their booth at the Umatilla County Fair, where, incidentally, they were very enthusiastically received.

Jeannie stresses that any cut of beef may be used to make Beef Nibbles. They may be seasoned any way one's taste dictates. They may be eaten hot or cold; may be made beforehand and reheated if desired. They're delicious as snacks, hors d'oeuvres, or as a main dish. Jeannie experimented with them as a main dish on a hungry and appreciative harvest crew. Beef Nibbles may be prepared in a skillet or by baking for about 30 minutes in the oven. Can you think of any other recipe you can be so free with? And they're as good as they are good for you!

It might well be that if the CowBelles make, serve and publicize Beef Nibbles long enough they might compete in popularity with candy, popcorn and other TV snacks . . . to the lasting

benefit of American figures, American nutrition and probably to our own beef-producing industry. For you have only to multiply the inroads one man and two small boys can make on the family refrigerator during a half-hour Western by the number of men and small boys in the land, equate this to the number of Westerns on any week's television programs . . . and come up with the inescapable conclusion that "snacking" is indeed big business.

This column first appeared in April, 1948, and so as 1959 draws to a close I realize that I've had the privilege of meeting and knowing ever-widening circles of CowBelles for more than 11 years. It's been a happy experience for me! I only regret that I won't be seeing you face to face in Dallas next month; I surely will be thinking of you when convention time rolls around.

This year is almost over. All the good things it brought us will always be ours as long as we can still hold them in our memories. And the disappointments, failures and frustrations of 1959? It's too late now to do anything but forget them! In this wonderful, swift-moving world in which we live, we cannot dream what good things await us in the brand-new year to come.

So . . . Merry Christmas! . . . and the Happiest New Year!

### AT HOME ON THE RANGE

I'm happy to pass along to the Washington CowBelles and to you all this recipe for Beef Nibbles originated by Jeannie Brogoitti, whose mother is a member of the Umatilla (Oregon) CowBelles. Do vary them to suit your own

taste, serve them often and tell others about them!

### BEEF NIBBLES

2 cups lean Beef, cut in 1/2-inch cubes  
1/2 cup flour  
1/4 cup butter  
Salt to taste  
2 tsp. paprika  
1 clove garlic, crushed

Trim any fat or gristle from meat—chuck roast, pot roast, round steak or almost any other lean piece. Cut in tiny cubes, shake in flour to which paprika has been added. Put crushed garlic in pan in which butter has been melted, add floured beef cubes, cover and cook 3 minutes over medium-high heat (about 340 on the electric skillet.) Turn and cook for 3 or 4 more minutes or until browned and cooked through. Salt generously and serve hot or cold.

These nibbles can be used in combination with cheese, pickle chunks, olives, etc., on picks for snacks or hors d'oeuvres. Or they can be piled lightly in a ring of rice, mashed potatoes or buttered noodles and served as a main course.

Perhaps I should share with the Washington 'Belles and all of you my own unoriginal but very much complimented contribution to a writer's club Thanksgiving tea. Starting with a big jar of homemade beef mincemeat to which I'd added just a faint touch of brandy flavoring, plus a double recipe of good rich (but not crumbly) pie crust dough, I spent a couple of fairly monotonous hours rolling out the dough, cutting it into 2-inch squares, spooning on a tiny bit of mincemeat, folding over and sealing the squares to make dozens of dainty bite-sized mincemeat turnovers. I won't pretend



The Natchitoches Parish CowBelles display a banner made by one of the members. It was the winner of a contest held at the Louisiana CowBelles' convention. The oil painting by Mrs. W. L. Caldwell, Lake Charles, was the prize.



Jeannie Brogoitti of Helix, Ore., demonstrates her original recipe, "beef nibbles," at a Umatilla County Fair 4-H competition.

it wasn't quite a bit of effort, but the little squares, triangles and oblongs were so decorative and so tasty that they were worth it!

How about the rest of you? What dainty, unusual, basically beef recipe can you contribute to the Washington CowBelles' tea table?

\* \* \*

Christmas is just around the corner; I guess that insofar as our influence extends all CowBelles are plugging for a "traditional" Christmas. And what could be more traditional than a great haunch of beef—or, more to our American taste, a handsome standing rib roast? Either plain, roasted fat-side-up in an open pan at 300 degrees to pink-and-brown perfection . . . or tied into a "crown" and filled with a favorite bread stuffing . . . this is "good eating" at its best.

And so, for the last time this year . . . good evening . . . and God bless you, every one.—D.M.



The prize-winning "beef nibbles" demonstrated by Jeannie Brogoitti make a handsome hors d'oeuvre plate.

American National

## CowBelle Chimes

Vol. 7, No. 12

December, 1959

President—Mrs. N. H. Dekle, Route #2, Box 440, Plaquemine, La.  
Vice-Presidents—Mrs. J. B. Smith, Pawhuska, Okla.; Mrs. Clyde King, Boulder, Utah; Mrs. John Harting, Pomeroy, Wash.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. W. T. Cobb, 11766 Manorwood Dr., Baton Rouge 6, La.  
Editor—Mrs. Dorothy McDonald, No. H-8, 303 N. 47th St., San Diego 2, Calif.

### A Message From Your President

Another CowBelle year is coming to a close. It has been an honor for me to serve as your president for 1959. I wish to express my sincere thanks to all of you for your warm friendliness and helpful cooperation that made this a successful year.

Your kind invitations to visit with you were greatly appreciated. I regret very much not being able to accept all of them. Among the meetings this fall that I was privileged to attend was the Missouri CowBelle meeting, which is held on Missouri Day during the American Royal. My congratulations to Lucille Boring for a job well done, and to Norma Young, newly-elected president of the Missouri organization, our best wishes.

I am grateful to "Chimes" for this opportunity to send you a message of good will at this special time of the year. Christmas, and the spirit which it stirs in our hearts, brings us a better understanding and a warmer appreciation of our fellow man. Let us this Holiday Season turn our thoughts to the very young, the aged and the ill. Think of the children throughout the world who need your help. There are many aged friends; a little kindness shown them will make for them a happier holiday season. Visit the sick, bringing with you extra Christmas cheer.

Soon it will be convention time . . . The dates, Jan. 28-30, the place, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Tex. Wednesday evening, Jan. 27th, we will have our state president report session; Thursday, the 28th, the annual ladies' luncheon and fashion show; Friday morning, Jan. 29th, the traditional CowBelle breakfast and business meeting. I know your visit in Dallas will be a most enjoyable one.

My best wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.—Clelie Dekle.

### THE NEW COOKBOOK

Many of you have been inquiring about the new cookbook. Here is the latest scoop: We have been delayed considerably due to the testing of the recipes. This will be completed shortly. The cookbook committee will meet in Dallas and give final approval to the manuscript and art work. The book will then go into galley proof and be

sent to the committee for approval, following which it will go to the publisher. It looks now as though it will be an early fall edition (1960).

In the meantime we still have copies of the present Beef Cookery. We want to sell all of these—so, girls, let's go; there are around 1,350 left to sell. Keep working!—Yodie Burghart

### Beef Promotion

**Beef** • DELICIOUS  
• NUTRITIOUS

American National CowBelles

We have just printed the above new letter sticker as part of our beef promotion program. The first 50,000 of these are being given to state organizations for their use.

Lucille (Mrs. Lee) Perkins  
Chairman, Beef Promotion

The Nebraska CowBelles' beef promotion scored a hit during the Burwell rodeo. During the four-day event the CowBelles supervised a booth at which over 100 cook books were sold. Each day the Belles appeared in a decorated buckboard, with some riding burros. Six state senators rode in the CowBelle buckboard and were introduced to the crowd.

Kansas CowBelles report they did a lot of good beef promotional work in their booth at the Kansas State Fair in Hutchinson this year. They had cook books, place mats and napkins, beef candy bars, CowBelle stationery and earrings for sale, had people register all week for a drawing on an electric skillet, gave away a great number of pamphlets and recipes, and managed also to round up some new memberships.

The Kansas CowBelles scholarship of \$250 has been awarded to Joan Trim-mell Baird, Garnet. The award, which goes annually to a Kansas State University graduate student whose research is concerned with the study of meats, was announced by Doretta Hoffman, dean of the school of home economics.

A good example of the CowBelles' cooperation in the Farm-City week (Nov. 20-26) is seen in the salute given to the John Hansons (Logging Camp Hereford Ranch, near Bowman, N. D.) in a full-page spread in the Bismarck Capitol, bi-weekly newspaper. Mrs. Gilman F. Peterson, New England, N. D., points out that the Hansons have "graciously served as host for thousands of visitors through the years." The North Dakota CowBelles, cooperating in the Farm-City Week program, in which 10,000 urban and rural areas will participate, planned many events throughout the state, with invitations issued to city folks to visit cattle ranches.



## DALLAS— AND CLOTHES

Mrs. Gilman F. (Bea) Peterson of New England, N. D., the conscientious chairman of CowBelles' convention doin's at Dallas, is recuperating from an illness but took time out to forward a helpful letter she had solicited from Ann Randall, fashion advisor of the world-famous Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas:

Offering these wardrobe recommendations for the January (28-30) trip, Miss Randall says, "Texas weather can be most unpredictable, so it is wise to be prepared for several extremes. It may be bright and sunny and in the high 70's; it may be rainy and cold, or somewhere between these two extremes.

"We suggest that you bring a silk suit, a light-weight wool suit and a dress with jacket. I would suggest that you be prepared with a light-weight silk raincoat and a packable umbrella, a light-weight coat and, if you're one of the lucky ones, a fur stole. Simple cocktail clothes will be needed, too.

"Your accessories, of course, will be in keeping with the smart 'city' look. Gloves and hats are 'musts' in Dallas!"

## Conventions

**California** Cowbelles convened in Eureka Dec. 3-5 with the Humboldt County CowBelles acting as their gracious hostesses. The CowBelles and their guests toured Scotia Mill, after which they dined informally at Scotia Inn. An "old and new" fashion show was presented during the luncheon at the Baywood Country Club, with the Humboldt ladies modeling some beautiful old-fashioned gowns belonging to members. In the evening the CowBelles joined the cattlemen at a buffet dinner, and the next evening they all enjoyed a banquet and ball. The officers held a final meeting Sunday at a breakfast at the Eureka Inn.

The area meeting of the **Nebraska** Cowbelles and stock growers at Burwell on Nov. 4 proved to be an excellent opportunity for the CowBelles to become better acquainted with the organization, as well as to sit in and hear more of the stock growers' program. This 10 A.M. to mid-afternoon meeting was a new innovation and one both groups felt was very successful.

## Here and there With the CowBelles

### CALIFORNIA

At a luncheon meeting of the Humboldt County CowBelles, plans were completed for the CowBelle activities held in connection with the state convention in Eureka early in December. The group also listened to a report on the beef gift certificates which they are



Notably a shirt-sleeve day for these Dallas pedestrians at the Texas Hall of State facing the Esplanade of the State Fair of Texas, a shrine honoring the heroes of the Lone Star State. This and other museums on the grounds are open throughout the year.

promoting as Christmas gifts. Good in any butcher shop in the area, these \$2.50 certificates make ideal gifts that can be "cashed" whenever the recipient desires to do so. At a booth set up in the Eureka Inn during the convention, these certificates were well received. The group also sponsored a white elephant sale during a luncheon to raise money for the state scholarship fund.

### COLORADO

A brunch was held at the El Paso Club in Colorado Springs by the **Pikes Peak** CowBelles for participation in a state membership drive. Several prospective members were present and a good turnout of long-time members.

## KANSAS COWBELLES

**Kansas** CowBelles booth at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. From left: Mrs. Fred Freeman, vice-president, who also was chairman of the booth; Mrs. Ray E. Frisbie, president of the Kansas CowBelles, and Mrs. O. W. Lynam, first president of the Kansas CowBelles and also first president of the National CowBelles.



The December meeting is to be at the home of Mrs. Tom Coleman.

## MONTANA

The annual fall council meeting of the **Carter County CowBelles** was held Oct. 28 in Ekalaka. The group heard a talk by Montana CowBelle President Mrs. Mary Hill. A summary of the year's work accomplished by the group was given by outgoing President Mrs. Madeline Teigen. New officers elected were Ruth Dumont, president; Nellie Labree, Ellen Arpan, vice-presidents; Madeline Thompson, secretary - treasurer. After the business meeting Mrs. Hill gave some interesting new recipes for ground beef and one for a sauce for Beef which she demonstrated. Reports were made that the ranch bread developed by Margaret Hall and which uses beef as an ingredient is receiving a lot of favorable comments. (It was featured on these pages in October last month.) The chairman reported that the beef promotion stationery and "branded" napkins were also popular and fast-selling items.

## THE COMMITTEES

(Continued from Page 18)

W. W. Overton, Ben H. Wooten, Leland S. Dupree, James H. Stewart, W. C. Windsor, Jr.

Don Clark, Homer Gibbs, Garlon Harper, W. H. Johnson, Ira Kiker, Lowell Lafferty, D. G. Liggett, Monroe May, W. E. McAnally, Joe McGeath, Ray L. Miller, Henry Neuhooff, C. B. Peterson Jr., J. Z. Rowe, T. R. St. John.

Jack Whetstone, Bedford Wynee, Murray Cox, Henry Gantz, A. G. Jolley, Walter B. Moore, Fred Pass, C. G. Scruggs, Sam Whitlow, Mrs. James Kirksmith, Mrs. L. H. True, Mrs. Dan C. Williams and Mrs. Ray W. Wilson.

Ranchers on the committees include Tobin Armstrong, Armstrong; Dolph Briscoe, Jr., Uvalde; Frank Chappell, Jr., Lubbock; Richard M. Kleberg, Jr., Kingsville; Roy Parks, Midland; T. L. "Jack" Roach and Jay Taylor, Amarillo; Leo Welder, Victoria; Fred M. Shaw, Renner; Mrs. Hayes Mitchell, Marfa; and Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Briscoe and Mrs. Welder.

Nearly 2,000 cattlemen from 40 states are expected to gather at the Statler Hilton and the Sheraton-Dallas for the conference.

**Business committees** that will function at the convention include the resolutions committee, members of which have been chosen by President G. R. Milburn with the advice of presidents and secretaries of the various state associations as follows:

Fred Dressler, chairman, Gardnerville, Nev.

Arthur Tonsmeire, Jr., Mobile, Ala.; Milton D. "Bud" Webb, Phoenix, Ariz.; Arch Smith, Texarkana, Ark.; Brunel Christensen, Likely, Calif.; Robert Schafer, Boyero, Colo.; Irlo Bronson, Kissimmee, Fla.; Harry Brown, Mountain City, Ga.; president of Maryland Beef Cattle Producers.

Amos Eckert, Boise, Ida.; Ray Frisbie, McDonald, Kan.; Lee Berwick, St. Joseph, La.; Frank Brumfield, Inverness, Miss.; J. W. Burch, Columbia, Mo.; Gene Etchart, Glasgow, Mont.; G. J. McGinley, Ogallala, Nebr.

Norman Brown, Smith, Nev.; W. I. Driggers, Santa Rosa, N.M.; David Beresford, Delanson, N.Y.; C. Y. Tilson, Durham, N.C.; J. L. Connolly, Golden Valley, N.D.; Otto Barby, Beaver, Okla.; Kent Magruder, Clatskanie, Ore.

Walter Taylor, Rapid City, S.D.; Wallace Darden, Springfield, Tenn.; Norman Moser, DeKalb, Tex.; Hugh Colton, Vernal, Utah; Turner Gilmer, Jr., Castletown, Va.; Ed Francisco, Pomeroy, Wash.; Frank Mockler, Dubois, Wyo.

The nominating committee members: M. C. Stallworth, Jr., Vinegar Bend, Ala.; Henry Boice, Tucson, Ariz.; Hubbard Russell, Maricopa, Calif.; Loren Bamert, Ione, Calif.; Don Collins, Kit Carson, Colo.; Alto Adams, Jr., Ft. Pierce, Fla.

C. Earl Keilhorn, Cambridge, Kan.; Sylvan Friedman, Natchez, La.; Charles S. Whittington, Greenwood, Miss.; Julian Terrett, Miles City, Mont.; Chester Paxton, Thedford, Nebr.

William Wright, Deeth, Nev.; Albert Mitchell, Albert, N. M.; A. D. Brownfield, Deming, N. M.; Harry Blair, Sturgis, S. D.; Jay Taylor, Amarillo, Tex.; Sam Hyatt, Worland, Wyo.

**Chairmen** of other committees include:

John Marble, Deeth, Nev., fact-finding committee; Dean Brown, Santa Maria, Calif., beef grading study; Fred Dressler, Gardnerville, Nev.; legislative; W. J. Dancer, Dewey, Okla., finance; Clifford Hansen, Jackson, Wyo., transportation.

Jack Hirschy, Jackson, Mont., national forests; Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, N. M., public lands; John Guthrie, Porterville, Calif., livestock marketing; Fred Fritz, Clifton, Ariz., brand and theft.

Jack Brenner, Grant, Mont., livestock sanitation; George Ellis, Bell Ranch, N. M., research; J. C. Wetzler, Phoenix, Ariz., feeder; J. O. Pearce, Jr., Okeechobee, Fla., public relations.

## Hawaiian Beefmen Aim At Bettering Product

Hawaii's 375 commercial beef producers are working to build up the quality of their product and to eliminate much of the competition from the \$8 million fat-beef imports now coming into the Islands. Last year they were able to reduce these imports from a 1957 high of 18 million pounds to 16.5 million pounds, says Carl L. Sundquist, U. S. range specialist for the Soil Conservation Service in Honolulu, writing in the SCS publication *Soil Conservation*, November issue.

The development of the beef cattle industry in Hawaii dates back to 1793 when cattle were introduced by the British explorer, Capt. Geo. Vancouver. However, for the next 30 years no slaughter was permitted because of sacred taboos. These were lifted when numbers increased to a point where beef could become an important food. By the end of World War II, numerous factors such as the demand of increasing numbers of visitors and GI's pointed to the need for improving beef quality. The rapid growth of this market change found island producers unprepared and the resulting imports of foreign beef caused them to organize and start the first large-scale feeding operations on the Islands. Here, use is made of molasses from sugar mills, pineapple bran and fish meal—mixed with imported grains.

It is expected that federal grading will start this year to place the U. S. Choice label on Island beef.

Almost a fourth of Hawaii's 4.2 million acres is used as range and pasture land—ranging from sea level to some 7,000 feet, and with rainfall ranging from 20 inches to 150.

## Sugar Beets Best Used With Other Dry Feed

Excess acreage sugar beets are seen as useful feed for cattle or sheep, but an extension animal husbandman at the University of Nebraska, Paul Guyer, says feed value seems to be greater when other dry feed is also fed.



Robert J. Moody, Arizona's 1959 "Father of the Year," looks over some stock in his feeder pens.

# Shows and Sales

## SANTA GERTRUDIS REPRINTS PAMPHLET ON BULLS

Santa Gertrudis Breeders International at Kingsville, Tex., has issued a newly revised pamphlet, "Santa Gertrudis Bulls in Commercial Herds." Copies are available from the breed headquarters for a small charge.

## TURNER SALE IN OKLA. AVERAGES \$2,090 ON 68 HEAD

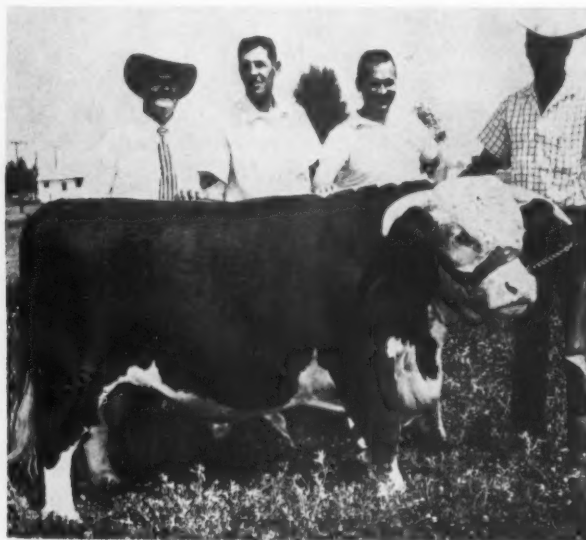
Turner Ranch at Sulphur, Okla., last month sold 33 bulls for a \$3,169 average and 35 females at \$1,072, with over-all average for the 68 animals set at \$2,090. Top price paid was for a half interest in a bull, at \$13,000; top female price was \$3,250.

## CALIFORNIA HEREFORD WINS TOP AWARD AT L.A. SHOW

A 1,000-pound Hereford shown as a student project from California State Polytechnic College won the grand championship at the Grand Western Livestock Show in Los Angeles in late November.

## BRANGUS BREED JOINS OTHERS IN ARIZONA SHOW, FIRST TIME

For the first time, Brangus cattle, formerly only on exhibit, will compete at the 1960 Arizona National Livestock Show in Phoenix. Other breeds expected to be included in the show are Angus, Charolaise, Hereford, Santa Gertrudis and Shorthorn.



Looking proud is "P.M. Zato Heir," the Hereford bull recently acquired by Kern County (California) Junior Hereford Breeders. Showing equal pride are (from left) D. C. Parks, founder of the young people's group; Jack Roesle and Ernie Ek of South Bakersfield Lions Club; and Milt Peterson, on whose ranch the new bull is kept. The animal was bought for the Juniors by Lion Clubs of Kern County.

## 24 SANTA GERTRUDIS SELL IN AUSTRALIA FOR \$192,089

At Warwick, Queensland, Australia, recently, a record was broken when 24 Santa Gertrudis beef cattle were offered at public auction by King Ranch; the animals sold for a total of \$192,089. The offering consisted of 12 purebred bulls and 12 second cross Santa Gertrudis-Shorthorn heifers. The bulls brought an average of \$12,546, totaling \$156,561; top-selling bull went for \$16,964. Average on the 12 heifers was \$3,458, the total \$41,528. The top pen of three heifers averaged \$5,890. This was the eighth year King Ranch of Australia has held this sale.

## ARIZONA NATIONAL SHOW FORECASTS 900 HEAD OF CATTLE

The 12th annual Arizona National Livestock Show to be held Jan. 5-9 in Phoenix, will feature six breeds—Herefords, Shorthorns, Angus, Charolaise, Santa Gertrudis and Brangus. More than \$30,000 is offered in premiums. For the sixth year, the show is being

given the Hereford Register of Merit rating. Besides the Hereford auction, there will also be a purebred Angus sale, junior fat steer, open class fat steer and feeder steer auctions.

The 1959 Arizona National featured nearly 900 head of cattle entered by 179 exhibitors in 15 states. Attendance represented all 50 states, Canada, Mexico and England. Entries so far received for the 1960 event indicate an even greater entry list. Emphasis this year will be placed on showing and judging of females of all breeds.

## BRAHMAN SHOW TO BE HELD IN LOUISIANA MAR. 11-15

Entries to the National Brahman Show will close Feb. 10, 1960. The event will be held in conjunction with the Louisiana State University Spring Livestock Show, Mar. 11-15, at Baton Rouge. Requests for copies of premium lists should be sent to W. M. Babin, manager of the show, at Box 8637, University Station, Baton Rouge 3, La. Premiums will total \$6,440.

## TEXAS IS LEADING STATE IN BEEF BREED EXPORTS

Of beef breeding cattle exported, Brahmans accounted for about 60 per cent during the first half of 1959, Herefords 21 per cent, Santa Gertrudis 8 per cent. Charolaise and Angus were 3 per cent each. Texas is leading export state, with Florida next. Venezuela is the leading market, buying 50 per cent of the exports, with Mexico as second best. Fifty-four Santa Gertrudis cattle went from Texas to Rumania. Six Shorthorn animals went from Ohio to the Soviet Union.

## DENVER SHOW LISTS CHANGE ON FEEDER SALE DATE

The schedule for the 1960 National Western Stock Show at Denver will include one major change, according to General Manager Willard Simms. Carload sales of entered show feeder cattle will start at 1:30 P.M., Wednesday, Jan. 20. Carloads of commercial feeder cattle, sifted carloads and non-entered feeder cattle sales will be held at 9:00 A.M. on Thursday, Jan. 21. Feeder cattle sales have previously been held on Thursday also.

## SANDHILL HEREFORDS TOP LOAD AT OMAHA FEEDER SHOW

Monahan Cattle Co. of Hyannis, Nebr., showed the load of Hereford calves that took the grand championship at the 15th annual Omaha Feeder Calf Show and Sale. The load then sold in groups of five, averaging \$45 per cwt. at auction. The animals averaged 440 pounds. More than 5,000 calves were entered in the event.

## RED BLUFF BULL SALE OFFERS 500 HEAD IN 3 BREEDS

Ninety-two leading western breeders have consigned a total of 500 service age bulls for the Red Bluff Bull Sale to be held in Red Bluff, Calif., Feb. 4-6, 1960. There will be 395 Herefords, including 20 loose pens of three, four and five; 41 Shorthorns, and 95 Angus.

*Polled*  
**SHORTHORNS**





for  
**WEANING  
WEIGHT**

for  
**CARCASS  
QUALITY**

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**CROSS-  
BREEDING**

Write  
**AMERICAN  
SHORTHORN  
ASS'N.**  
OMAHA 7, NEBRASKA



## MERIT AWARD PRESENTED BY NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION

Broken Bow Hereford breeder and secretary of the Nebraska Hereford Association, John W. Cooksley, recently received an award of merit from the Nebraska Stock Growers Association. The recognition is for outstanding contributions of members of the three major beef cattle breeds in the state. Cooksley has been in the registered Hereford business since 1937 and runs a spread of 1,350 acres. Bulls used have been Aster Real, Aster Domino, C-R Prince Domino, Anxiety Domino and Dominus Donation 14th.

## WHR BULLS AVERAGE \$1,423; 61 BRING \$86,825

A sale at Wyoming Hereford Ranch in Cheyenne last month saw 61 bulls sell for \$86,825 to average \$1,423, and the four females auctioned set an average of \$700. Buyers came from Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina and Wyoming—the top selling bull went to a bidder from Canada for \$7,000; second-high bull was bought for \$6,250 by a pair of Nebraskans.

## DENVER HEREFORD BULL TOP WILL BE NO. 11 MILLION

Purebred registrations in the American Hereford Association have passed the 11-million mark. The number will be awarded to the champion bull selected at the National Western Stock Show in January at Denver. The association registered its first million head after 41 years; the last million took slightly over two years to be recorded.

## WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH COLLECTS FIRSTS AT OGDEN

Wyoming Hereford Ranch of Cheyenne took high honors in Hereford judging at the 41st annual Golden Spike National Livestock Show in Ogden, Utah, last month. WHR showed the champion bull, the reserve champion, and the first-place exhibits in three-bull and two-bull classes. The ranch also took the get-of-sire award.

## NEBRASKAN, COLORADAN TAKE TOP CHICAGO FEEDER HONORS

The 20-head load of Angus steer calves which were named grand champion load at the 15th annual Chicago Feeder Show last month was shown by Myron F. Carlson & Son of Lodgepole, Nebr. Mike Hinman of Kremmling, Colo., showed the reserve championship load.

## CARLOT FEEDER STEERS ADDED TO FORT WORTH SHOW LIST

Premium lists are being distributed for the 1960 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, to be held Jan. 29-Feb. 7, 1960. Premiums will total approximately \$200,000, and the premium list includes addition of a carlot feeder steer division.

# BULLS

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE TREATY

## FRANKLIN HEREFORDS

A reliable source of practical, dependable registered Hereford breeding stock. Yearling bulls for sale now.

B. P. Franklin  
Meeker, Colo.

## CHANDLER HEREFORDS

Range Bulls of Uniform Quality in Carload Lots

Herbert Chandler

Baker, Oregon

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Purebred and Commercial

## N BAR RANCH, Grass Range, Mont.

WE HAVE 40 to 50 coming two bulls and females for sale at private treaty—all progeny tested—good producers like the sale bulls, with 30 of the 33 buyers repeat customers. Visitors welcome.

F. E. MESSERSMITH & SONS, Alliance, Nebraska

"Our Herefords build the beef where the highest priced cuts of meat grow"

## ABILITY TO SWEAT VARIES IN CATTLE BREEDS

Most United States cattle breeds have some sweat glands in their skin, but they are rudimentary. The American Brahman, however, has full functioning sweat glands which enable it to sweat freely through the pores of the skin. Other breeds sweat through membranes of the nose and mouth, which accounts for the visible panting when temperatures are high.

First prize group of three Shorthorn steers at the Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, shown by Washington State University. The middle steer was champion shorthorn and the steer on the left reserve champion Shorthorn. These were "scholarship steers," which will help WSU animal science majors.

## FORT WORTH SHOW CLOSES CATTLE ENTRIES DEC. 15

The 1960 Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show at Fort Worth, Jan. 29-Feb. 7, will close entries for cattle on Dec. 15, 1959; they must arrive at the show area not later than 8 A.M. Saturday, Jan. 30.

Cattlemen attending the American National Convention in Dallas Jan. 28-30 are invited to the show. Busses will run there the 29th.



## 'Australia's Stock Industry— And the U. S. Producer'

Australia, well suited to livestock production, has 150 million sheep and 17 million cattle.

Beef production there has been increasing. Output in 1958 reached 1.7 billion pounds—more is expected in 1959.

Sheep farming emphasizes wool production—nearly 30 per cent of the sheep are wethers. Mutton and lamb production reached 920 million pounds in 1958 (it's 688 million in the United States).

Australian meat output totals about 2.9 billion pounds with domestic consumption about 2.3 billion, leaving 600 million pounds for exports. Australia depends upon exports to market a fifth of its production of frozen, chilled and cured meat and 80 per cent of its canned meat. Historically, the United Kingdom has been the principal market, taking more than 90 per cent. Since the war the proportion has declined and during 1957-58 the United Kingdom took 76 per cent of the total meat.

On Oct. 1, 1958, there was a major change in an agreement under which exports of meat to the United States and other countries not under the British flag were limited under a "free quota." Lower quality beef and all grades of lamb and mutton were freed from the quota, and there was an immediate large increase in shipments of meat, mostly frozen boneless beef and mutton, to the United States.

Generally the United States offers a more attractive market for Australian meat than the United Kingdom, even though shipping costs, plus duties, are considerably more than those to England.

Australia may continue to export frozen beef and mutton to the United States, in large enough quantities to offer competition for U. S. producers. Domestic prices could, however, de-

cline substantially until they reach a level where imports from Australia would cease. Imports of higher grade beef and lamb carcasses or cuts are not expected to be large enough to affect U. S. meat prices materially.

U. S. producers also face indirect competition from Australia in markets for surplus production. Last year the United States exported 35 per cent of its production of tallow and greases, 22 per cent of its cattle, calf and kip skins, and 4 per cent of its variety meats. Australia has increased exports of tallow and greases to Japan, the Union of South Africa, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland at the expense of U. S. shipments. Its increased shipments of hides are mainly to important U. S. export markets.

Although a big supplier to the United States of sheep, lamb and goat casings and sheep and lamb skins, Australia is our second largest market for hog casings.

U. S. wool products are protected from large imports of apparel wool by tariff and the domestic incentive payment program. Were it not for the tariff, domestic wool prices would fall to the world level and competition from imports would become apparent.—**From USDA booklet, "Australia's Livestock and Meat Industry."**

## Third of Boneless Beef Imports To Come From Australia

USDA says that U.S. producers may expect continued heavy imports of boneless beef, with a third of it coming from Australia. Irish exports to this country are also expected to rise. According to USDA, we will probably always import varying amounts of the lower grade beef and mutton. Trade contracts have been made, refrigerated cargo ships have been put on the U.S. run, and packing plants in several large exporting countries have been modified to meet the demand of the U.S. market. But imports of higher grades of beef, veal and mutton will probably be sporadic.

## Mexican Cattlemen Get Help from Government

The Bank of Mexico, with approval of the treasury department, plans to set up a special fund for the development of the Mexican cattle industry, with initial capital of at least 250 million pesos (\$20 million.) Last July private institutions were asked to invest \$16 million in government bonds; this money is now made available to the livestock industry. Another \$4 million or more will come from other banks.

Creation of the special fund is an outcome of a drive for full use of national resources, and of the promise by President Adolfo Lopez Mateos of assistance to Mexico's cattlemen. The government had called for "obligatory investment" in livestock bonds bearing 5 per cent interest, in proportion to surplus money available to private institutions. The head of the Mexican Banker's Association declared that private institutions are always ready to invest for the benefit of agriculture and industry.

Credits for cattlemen will be channeled through private banks, but under supervision of the Bank of Mexico, which will fix regulations and handle management of the livestock fund. Cattlemen are happy about this new lease on life, and predict an end to the hard times of years past.—**Emil Zubryn.**

## Herding 400 Cattle Safely Through the Tsetse Bush

Try driving 400 head of cattle through the Tanganyika wilderness, swarming with wild animals and infested with the tsetse fly, to bring them safe and healthy to their destination five weeks and 400 miles later. "It's a feat worth exclaiming about," says an African trade journal:

"This is what a team of Tanganyika's Veterinary Department officers and Wagogo tribesmen did recently. They herded 400 steers and six Boran bulls from Kilosa in the Eastern Province to Nachingwea in the Southern Province, where many of the inhabitants have never tasted fresh milk and where there has always been a shortage of meat.

"The herdsmen were occasionally forced to climb into trees to take refuge from lions, elephants, leopards and rhinos. Fires were lit at night to ward off preying animals; the cattle were swum over the Lewegu River; they were inoculated regularly and sprayed with insecticides to protect them from the tsetse fly—all this, yet they arrived without mishap. And after a few days' rest, and with coats gleaming, they settled down to a ruminating life in Nachingwea."

**Purchases by USDA from Section 32 funds (tariff receipts) as of Nov. 25 amounted to almost 14.5 million pounds of frozen ground beef at a cost of about \$5.8 million.**



"Meat for Christmas" streamers like these are available from the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 So. Dearborn, Chicago 5, at cost of production. Streamers are 20 by 4 inches, in full color on white background, and feature pork and lamb as well as beef. A larger one—37 by 11½ inches—features the slogan, "Give Meat for Christmas," in red and green on a white background.

## FOREIGN Notes

U. S. imports of red meat in the three months ending Sept. 30, 1959, fell to 227 million pounds—8 per cent below a year earlier, and 18 per cent below the previous quarter. The sharpest drop was in imports of "lightly salted manufacturing beef" from South America. As a result of the recent findings by the USDA that this meat could carry foot-and-mouth disease, the imports were banned. Imports of this type of meat are expected to remain low. Beef and veal imports, however, continue to rise, reaching 167 million pounds in the third quarter of 1959—27 per cent above a year earlier.

### CANADA

A direct payment plan for price support of hogs in Canada will go into effect in January 1960 to replace the present support through buying of pork. Payments will be limited to "registered" hog producers and to total marketings of 100 head of Grade A and B hogs by each farmer each year.

### NEW ZEALAND

Production of beef in New Zealand export packing plants dropped to 211 million pounds during the year ending Sept. 30, 1959. This was 14 per cent below the previous year. The United States is the major outlet for New Zealand beef exports.

### U.S.S.R.

The U.S.S.R. says it will become the world's largest sheep producer—planning to increase sheep numbers by 69 million head to total 200 million in 1965. This would top Australia which had 153 million sheep in March, 1959—nearly five times more than the United States.

### FRANCE

France plans to free imports of U. S. variety meats from exchange and other restrictions on Jan. 1, 1960. This will probably result in sharply increased exports of U. S. variety meats to France. French prices for this commodity are above those in the United States.

### AUSTRALIA

More than half a million Australian kangaroo skins (for use as shoe uppers) are imported to the United States every year. Americans like kangaroo skin, Australian trade officials say, for its markings caused by thorn and burr scars.

### ITALY

Two rustlers in Italy recently managed to stuff a stolen cow into a Fiat 600. They abandoned the car and cow and fled when police chased them. It took the police a quarter of an hour to get the cow out of the car.

### TALLOW

U. S. tallow exports in the first eight months of 1959 were 903 million pounds—up 21 per cent from January-August 1958. Lower domestic price boosted the exports.

## Federal Lamb & Mutton Grading Suspended One Year

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has announced the suspension of federal grading of lamb and mutton for one year beginning Jan. 4. Last summer at the request of wool growers the secretary took the matter of suspension under advisement, and proposed instead of suspension a new set of standards for lamb and mutton grading which evidently were not acceptable to the growers.

## Congressional Committee Gathering Water Information

A number of state cattle association officials have testified at hearings held in various parts of the country on the subject of water resources. Headed by Senator Kerr of Oklahoma, the committee is compiling data on water resources. Each state has been asked to submit information on its water problems, as well as a number of federal agencies. The committee expects to complete its report by June 1960.

# NATIONAL WESTERN HEREFORD SALE



In Connection With  
**NATIONAL WESTERN  
STOCK SHOW**  
**Denver, Colorado**

**January 19**

Sale Starts 9:30 A.M.

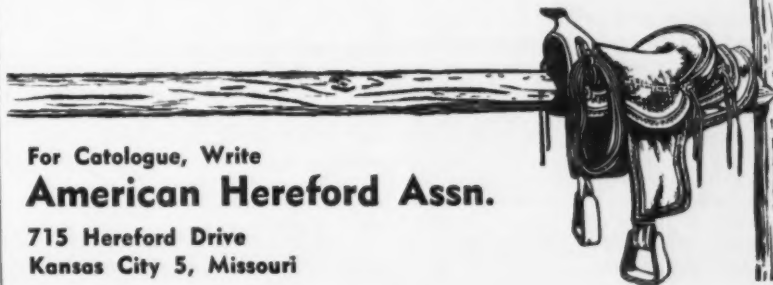
Judging for Sale Order

January 17, 9 A.M.

*Offering* From over 200 catalogued  
Approximately

## 125 BULLS -- 30 FEMALES

Traditionally one of the world's greatest market places, Denver is the meeting place for both buyer and seller of top Herefords—quality herd-bull prospects, range bulls and females. Whatever your needs you can fill them in Denver and you will be buying from the herds of some of the nation's leading breeders who regularly hold their best cattle for the Denver sale. Come and see the Denver event—meet other Hereford breeders from coast to coast, see the great Hereford show, and other attractions—all in an atmosphere of informal Western hospitality.



For Catalogue, Write

**American Hereford Assn.**

715 Hereford Drive

Kansas City 5, Missouri



## Personal Mention

Members of the Nevada State Cattle Association chose **Roy Young**, a past president, as 1959 Cattleman of the Year in recognition of his contribution to the cattle business.

**W. Tap Bennett** of Savannah, secretary of the Georgia Livestock Association, is making a satisfactory recovery after suffering a stroke while attending a cattle event in Opelika, Ala.

**Bernard Becker**, 28, Ashby rancher, has been appointed assistant secretary and field representative of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association. He is a 1953 graduate of Creighton University of Omaha.

**Marshall Bros.** of Klamath Falls, Ore., have received the 1959 perpetual Oregon Cattleman of the Year trophy presented the past nine years by Herman Oliver of John Day, Ore. The Marshalls own 5,000 acres, rent 8,000 and have a grazing permit for about 29,000 more on the Klamath Indian reservation. They have a Hereford cow-and-calf spread with about 300 brood cows.

**Lyle Liggett**, American National public relations director, was elected a director of Agricultural Relations Council, professional organization of public relations specialists in agri-business, at the group's recent Chicago convention. Liggett is a charter member of the association and served as its membership and eligibility chairman last year.

## Deaths

**John S. Justin, Sr.:** The chairman of the board of Fort Worth's Justin Boot Co. died last month at the age of 71. In 1879 his father, transplanted Hoosier H. J. Justin, took his family to Texas, where the son started at the age of 12 to help him make boots. At that time production was 15 pairs a week; with this year's observance of the firm's 80th anniversary, the output had climbed to 1,000 pairs a day.

## WATER

The National Reclamation Association in Denver urged congressional approval of legislation protecting water rights of western states and called for consideration of multiple use of public lands in any new recreation or wilderness areas.

"With respect to water rights, it is departmental and bureau policy to conform with state laws. Filings under state law are made where consumptive use of water is involved. Infringement on existing rights is avoided."—**Gerald M. Kerr**, Range Staff Officer, Bureau of Land Management.

## FORECASTERS

In a story appearing in Farm Journal, writer Ewart A. Autry details some top-notch forecasting by bird, animal and insect weather prognosticators. Similar examples may be familiar to us, but Mr. Autry's comments, stemming from personal observation, make especially good reading. He was amazed to see a flock of lazy buzzards high-tailing it out of their favorite roosting place one afternoon. Their long, gangly wings were digging into the onrushing wind as they headed south. However, 20 minutes later he understood. A terrific hailstorm hit on all sides—except south.

One sportsman depends on spiders to foretell rain. If he emerges from his tent in the morning to see jewel-like dewdrops glistening in the symmetrical web, he looks for a beautiful day. But, if he spies a spider reeling in his web, he heads for cover. To him, this means rain is on the way.

Ants and butterflies also are said to be good forecasters. A caravan of ants will break up quickly and scurry for holes if rain is imminent. Butterflies dipping among the flowers suddenly will disappear. Cats and dogs are usually restless as bad weather approaches, and the hog is an inveterate weather expert.

Different animals react differently toward sensed weather changes—songbirds may stop chirping, turtles may scurry into the water and topwater minnows rush toward the shore, and fish may nose-dive to a lower level.



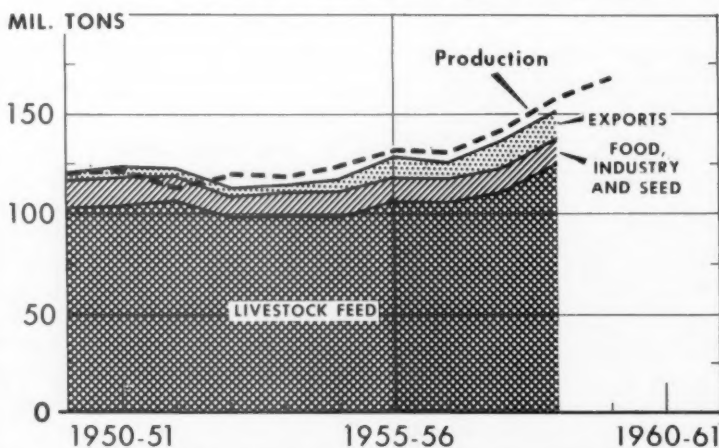
of cows are being held over for another calf. It would almost seem that the powers that be have foreign ranching interests. Ships are not fast enough—now we are going to have it by air. Looks like we cowboys are going to have to start studying politics. Hope they interest you more than they do me and it might be a lost cause.—**Glenn D. Payne**, Barnsdall, Okla.

**PAT ON BACK**—Truly enjoy the Producer, and have over the years. It indeed ties in the interests of our great industry throughout the nation. The "Ladies' Choice" gives us all zest and pep we need—that Dorothy McDonald is great and I know the families are anxious to get her recipes each month.—**Mrs. Harve Williams**, Provo, Utah.

**BORDER REPORT**—I ranch in southern Chihuahua and in the heart of New Mexico. Range condition on both ranches is excellent. Higher calf prices is all we need now. Trading along the border is practically at a standstill.—**J. H. Williams, Jr.**, El Paso, Tex.

**'ATMOSPHERE' COSTS**—Beef and steak houses are crowding out all the cafeterias here. Not that I mind, but I can't afford to patronize 'em.—**Ruth V. Stiles**, Washington, D. C.

## FEED GRAIN PRODUCTION AND USE



Feed grain production has increased sharply in recent years, reflecting generally favorable growing seasons and high yields per acre. The record 167-million-ton output this year is a third higher than five years ago. Domestic utilization also has gone up as livestock feeding has been stepped up and exports have doubled since 1954. But production has been above utilization since 1952, adding 4 to 10 million tons to the carryover stocks each year. Production is expected again to exceed total use in 1959-60, adding further to the current record carry-over. Feed grain prices are expected to average a little lower in 1959-60 than in 1958-59 in view of the record 1959 production and the decline in the general level of livestock prices, says USDA. (USDA chart.)

# Calendar

Dec. 13-17—American Farm Bureau, Chicago.  
Dec. 15-18—U. S. Livestock Sanitary Assn. meeting, San Francisco.  
Jan. 5-9—Arizona National Livestock Show, Phoenix.  
Jan. 13-15—Mississippi Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Natchez.  
Jan. 15-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.  
Jan. 21-22—North Carolina Cattlemen's Assn. convention, State College.  
Jan. 25-27—National Wool Growers convention, San Antonio, Tex.  
Jan. 29-Feb. 7—Southwestern Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Tex.  
JAN. 23-30—33RD ANNUAL CONVENTION, AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION, DALLAS, TEXAS.  
Feb. 10-11—Tennessee Livestock Assn. convention, Nashville.  
Feb. 10-11—Corn Belt Livestock Feeders Assn. convention, Kansas City.  
Feb. 10-12—Alabama Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Montgomery.  
Feb. 15-16—Louisiana Cattlemen's Assn. convention, Alexandria.  
Mar. 10-12—Kansas Livestock Assn. convention, Wichita.  
Mar. 21-23—Texas & Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. convention, Austin.  
Mar. 27-29—New Mexico Cattle Growers Assn. convention, Albuquerque.

## FEDERALLY INSP. SLAUGHTER

	(In thousands)			
	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Oct. 1959	1,586	471	6,646	1,200
Oct. 1958	1,642	541	5,911	1,131
10 mos. '59	14,444	3,981	55,402	11,213
10 mos. '58	14,898	4,758	48,389	10,452
(Of the cattle slaughtered in the first 10 months of 1959, 46.5% were cows and heifers; in the period last year the percentage was 45.1. Cow slaughter ran 22.4% in the 1959 period, 27.7% in 1958. The heifer percentage was 24.1 this year, 17.4% last year. Cannery and cutters made up 12.5% this year, compared with 13.8% for the period last year.)				

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK PRICES

	Nov. 25, 1959	Nov. 20, 1958
Steers, Prime	\$26.00 - 28.50	\$25.50 - 28.50
Steers, Choice	24.50 - 27.50	25.00 - 28.00
Steers, Good	23.00 - 25.50	24.00 - 26.75
Steers, Std.	20.50 - 24.00	23.00 - 25.50
Cows, Comm.	14.50 - 15.50	19.25 - 20.50
Vealers, Gd.-Ch.	27.00 - 29.00*	29.00 - 33.00
Vealers, Std.	22.00 - 27.00	24.00 - 29.00
F.&S. Strs., Gd.-Ch.	22.50 - 30.50	24.50 - 30.00
F.&S. Strs., Cm.-Md.	19.50 - 24.50	22.50 - 26.50
Hogs (180-240#)	12.35 - 13.50	17.50 - 18.60
Lambs, Gd.-Ch.	16.25 - 18.75	19.50 - 22.50
Ewes, Gd.-Ch.	3.00 - 3.50	5.50 - 8.00

(\* Good only)

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEATS

	Oct. 1959	Nov. 25, 1959	Nov. 20, 1958
Beef, Prime			\$43.00 - 45.50
Beef, Choice		\$41.00 - 44.50	41.00 - 45.50
Beef, Good		40.00 - 43.00	40.50 - 43.50
Beef, Std.		38.00 - 41.00	40.00 - 43.00
Veal, Prime		50.00 - 54.00	51.00 - 53.00
Veal, Choice		45.00 - 49.00	47.00 - 51.00
Veal, Good		35.00 - 44.00	41.00 - 48.00
Lamb, Choice		36.50 - 41.00	44.00 - 49.00
Lamb, Good		34.50 - 38.00	42.00 - 47.00
Pork Loin, 8-12#		37.50 - 40.00	41.50 - 45.00

## COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS

	Oct. 1959	Sept. 1959	Oct. 1958	5-Yr. Avg.
Frozen Beef	154,784	160,477	124,558	118,507
Cured Beef	9,820	10,612	12,719	9,371
Total Pork	184,366	163,447	134,361	175,907
Veal	8,158	7,517	11,933	13,029
Lamb & Mutton	12,500	13,736	9,913	8,808

The Montana Beef Council has a "Give Beef for Christmas" program under which certificates of \$2.50 denomination have been furnished that may be purchased from butchers and given as holiday presents, the recipient to exchange them for steaks, roasts or other favorite cuts of beef.

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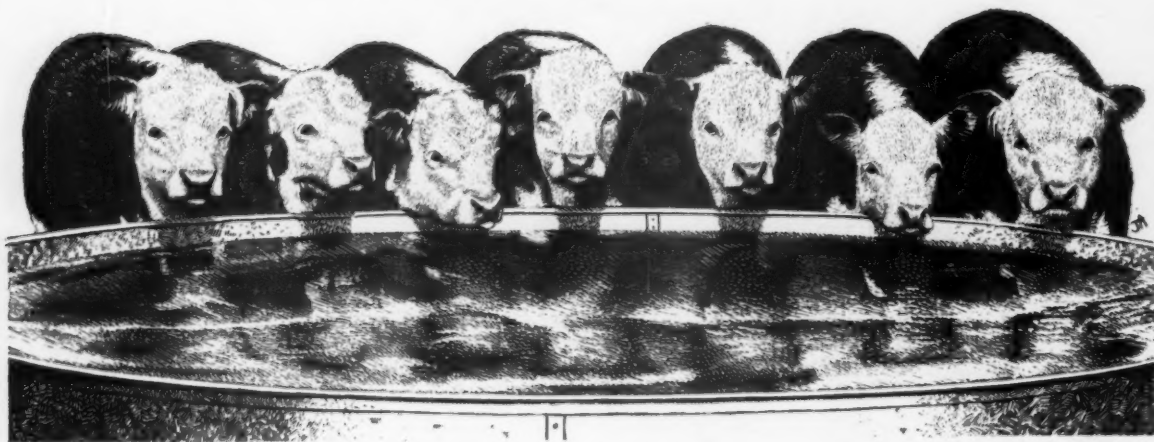
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